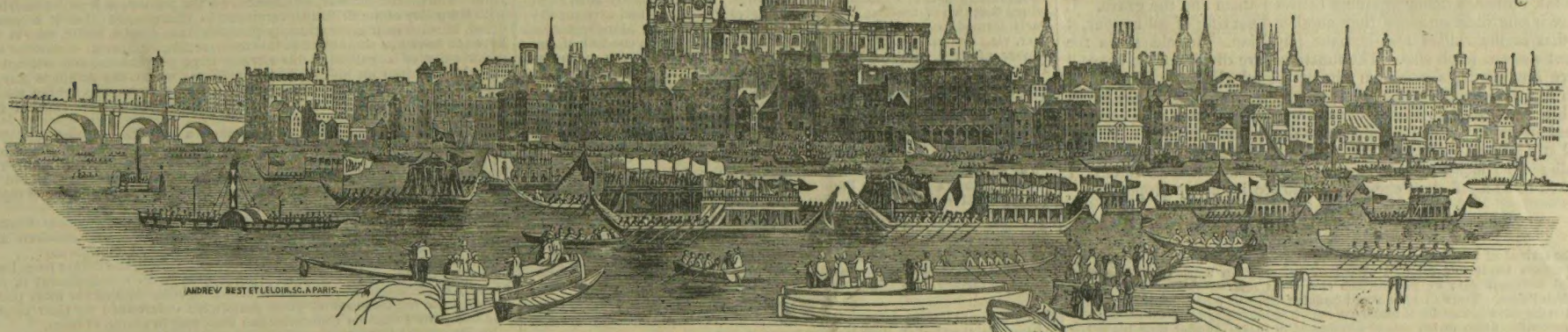


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

## MEDICAL REFORM.



ON TUESDAY Evening, Sir James Graham re-introduced his bill of last session, for the better regulation of the practice of medicine throughout the United Kingdom. The measure does not come before it was wanted; the healing art in this country was in a strangely confused state—a mixture of rules and reckless disregard of them—and of old distinctions that society had long outgrown; it was a profession most highly estimated, and requiring eminent learning and attainments, and yet it was the one of all others in which there was the largest amount of successful ignorance, pretence, and empiricism. It was governed by two or three corporate bodies, yet could scarcely be said to be effectually controlled by any. It contained every conceivable kind of practitioner within its pale—from the humble “adviser” of the dirty street in the suburbs, living next door to the butcher, and being more than half a grocer himself, selling with impartial readiness his lotions or his lucifer matches, and “giving” his advice for nothing, estimating it probably at its true value—up to the fashionable physician of the fashionable square, visiting only fashionable patients, and prescribing the last fashionable remedy in vogue. Between these two extremes might be found every variety of manners, rank, attainments, and all kinds of differences in success. And, yet, in the midst of the chaos, certain etiquettes and distinctions were, not without reason, perhaps, observed. Still influenced by the feeling that must have been exceedingly strong in the days when the surgeon was a barber also, the physician properly so called, did not act as a surgeon. But the latter having long since risen from his ancient degraded position, had become as much of a physician as many of those who claimed that exclusive title. To the skill of hand, the strength of nerve, and the knowledge of anatomy, indispensable to the surgeon, he had added, in most cases a good, in many a profound knowledge of physic also; it seems almost astonishing how two branches of an art so nearly allied, should ever have been separated, or that society should ever have been compelled to seek in one man the skill that must be exercised in operating with the knife, and in another the knowledge necessary to complete the cure by the after treatment of diet and medicine. The two kinds of skill seem to be the most effectual for good when most closely united. It is said—with what amount of truth we know not—that the French school of surgery is almost unrivalled for its skill, and its “brilliant” operations, but that it has paid too exclusive an attention to the operating branch of the curative process, and comparatively overlooked the duty of the physician. The consequence is, that though more difficult operations are said to be successfully performed in the French schools and hospitals than in England (even this perhaps may be disputed), more of the patients sink subsequently from the after-treatment there than with us. This is a common belief, and possibly an erroneous one, but the result stated would certainly ensue, if the two things were divided, one being well performed and the other neglected. But in England the difference between the Physician and the Surgeon has for a long period been disappearing, or rather the two professions have been blended. The “general practitioner” is, in most ordinary cases, required to act in both capacities, especially, as Sir James Graham points out, in country districts, where the division of labour, as applied to the medical profession in cities and large towns, does not exist. It is by no means too much to say that the great mass of the public has nearly lost sight of the old distinction between physicians and surgeons; this has arisen from the latter adding to his surgical skill the medical knowledge of the physician. Against the tendency of the public to procure attendance in both respects in the readiest manner, all rules and laws of Colleges and Corporations, framed for the purpose of keeping up a distinction men would not recognise, have become useless; and all of them, or nearly so, are now about to be merged and reduced to a conformity with existing usages, by the provisions of Sir James Graham's Bill.

It is rather a comprehensive measure, and contains so many alterations from the bill of last session, that it may almost be called a new one. We do not see, at present, that there can be any insurmountable objections to it, either from the profession or the public. The former is protected against false pretenders, and the latter ought to be thankful for the benefit that a more regular and

uniform system of examination of candidates for admission to the profession will confer on them. The first object of the measure is to establish a College of Health, which will at once superintend the medical education of the country, and act as a Board, to which the Government can refer on all questions connected with the sanitary condition of the people. We think these very distinct duties might have been divided with advantage. The second intention of the bill is to abolish all medical monopolies, and to give to all practitioners equality of attainments, equality of rights, and the same facilities for practice, in every part of the kingdom. There will be a registry of qualified persons, and these qualified persons only will be eligible to receive public medical offices. With respect to these persons so registered, the Apothecaries' Act is repealed, but that Company is still left with the power of prosecuting any person assuming any medical title or designation. This it is a misdemeanour to do, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both; but the act permits any one to exercise his skill, or the want of it, as before, provided he does not dub himself doctor, and will run the risk of an indictment for manslaughter, or an action for damages, should any mischief be done. There are some other enactments in the bill that will be highly useful, and, on the whole, it may be pronounced a salutary measure; in practice, except so far as examinations are concerned, it may be doubted whether it will greatly modify the present system; the avowed object of Sir

James Graham is to raise the character and position of the “general practitioner”—a title that will now become a legal and recognised one.

Almost all our legislation hitherto has been devoted to the interests of property and trade. But in matters of a higher kind, in what affects the education of the people, their religious and moral training, far less has been done, far less has been attempted, than from a nation of such vast resources might have been expected. In the same manner the system of *laissez faire* has permitted the medical profession to grow up into all kinds of anomalies, leaving the people necessarily, to a great extent, unable to distinguish between the pretender to knowledge and the real possessor of that invaluable quality, unprotected against the consequences of that ignorance. This bill is an attempt to establish some sort of control, to fix a standard of qualification, and to give the people a security for the abilities of those to whom the lives and health of thousands are entrusted. The really able man will not fear any test that may be required of him; if the inefficient one is checked by its application, society is the gainer by the wholesome severity.

“Throw physic to the dogs” may be the exclamation of the ruddy and robust, or that happiest of mortals, according to Shakespeare, “the rich man who hath not the gout.” But the visitation of disease throws the strongest into abject dependence on the knowledge often so lightly esteemed, but in the time of need so keenly



IBRAHIM PACHA.—(See next page.)

appreciated. With most truthful levity has the poet described the two feelings when he says—

This is the way physicians mend or end us  
*Secundum artem*; but although we jeer  
 While well—when ill we call them to attend us  
 Without the least propensity to sneer,  
 When that *hinc inde maxime defensum*  
 To be filled up by spade and mattock 'tis near.

It is at the time when disease has wasted the frame and despair is standing by the couch, the dark herald of the coming of the King of Terrors, that men prize beyond all wealth the skill that is the last human succour standing between them and the grave. If there is one vocation more than another deserving of all honour, it is that of the skilled and humane physician. In old times the priest was the leech also. The functions are divided now, but still there are moments when an almost sacred character attaches to him in whose hands, under a disposing Providence, "are the issues of life and death." If the inward qualities of the man are unequal or unworthy of his important duties, it becomes a calamity, and any attempt to give society a security that skill and ability shall not be lacking, deserves, at least, earnest consideration; if proved to be a judicious one, it ought to receive every support.

#### IBRAHIM PACHA.

The arrival of intelligence from Egypt this week, has drawn fresh attention to that always interesting country. We have before given a portrait of the celebrated Mehemet Ali; we now furnish one of his scarcely less celebrated son, Ibrahim Pacha. There is some doubt hanging over his birth, and it is disputed even in Egypt whether he is really the son of Mehemet, or has been adopted by him, after the death of his second son Jussuf, in 1818. At that time his father had just returned from a victorious campaign into Arabia, and Ibrahim must have been not less than thirty years of age; he is now therefore above fifty. He has always been entrusted by Mehemet with the command of his army, and he, doubtless, possesses considerable military talents, and he helped in no small degree to build up his father's power, the Porte fearing Mehemet's abilities, and Ibrahim's courage and military skill. He is not popular in Egypt, and the uncertainty respecting his birth will be a great bar to his quiet inheritance of the Pashalik of Egypt, on the death of Mehemet. If his title is disputed, however, he will make a hard struggle for it. In personal appearance, Ibrahim Pacha is of middling size, robust and compact, with a broad open chest, denoting an uncommon degree of bodily strength. His deportment is somewhat brusque, but with nothing of awkwardness. His features are regular, but the expression of his face is hard, and it is moreover marked with the small pox, and his lips are rather thick. His "beard is grizzled" with advancing age, and his eyes are overshadowed by a pair of bushy brows. The expression of his countenance is at times good natured, but generally careless and indifferent to those about him, and seldom bitter, fierce, and full of contempt, both for men and circumstances. He is of daring courage, and full of an uncultivated talent, which sees and acts with marvellous promptitude. His mode of life is very simple; he keeps but few personal attendants about him, and Varennes states that he found the victor of Koniah without a single sentry before his palace or on the steps; there was but one officer in waiting in the ante-chamber. In some of his usages he is oriental enough, with one exception—he never smokes, and detests the practice. But he readily adopts English or European improvements, though they are against the fixed character of the Moslem faith. Thus, when asked by an Englishman how he could think of making such use of that invention of the infidels—steamers, he replied, "there is nothing about steamboats in the Koran!" and with many other orientals he appears to think also that the Koran is equally silent about champagne. There are darker shades in his character, but these we cannot discuss; as a soldier he is an efficient instrument, but savage and bloodthirsty; in policy and the art of governing, he is far inferior to old Mehemet Ali, whom he will be called to succeed.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Monsieur Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, whose late retirement from office in consequence of mental derangement, and for whose family the Chamber were generously making a provision, has not only recovered his health, but the full exercise of all his distinguished intellectual powers. So much so, that he has been called on to fill the chair at the Academy on the inauguration of M. Sainte Beuve, who has been elected in the place of the late Casimir Delavigne. Victor Hugo is to reply to the opening speech of M. Sainte Beuve. The rapid improvement in M. Villemain's health, and the extraordinary and unlooked for restoration of his intellect, has created great interest in all our political and scientific circles; and his reappearance in the chair of the Académie Française makes so great a sensation, that an immense crowd of the highest Parisian society is expected to be present. It is also said that M. Villemain is preparing a work for publication, equal, if not superior, to those distinguished writings which have already rendered his name so eminent.

A case in which strangers are much concerned was decided favourably for them by our law tribunals this week. Lord Coventry, who occupied an apartment in the Rue Monceaux, wishing to return to England, determined to sell his furniture by auction, but the landlord of the house opposed the sale, on the ground that it was against the conditions of the lease. The court, however, decided in favour of Lord Coventry, arguing that a departure from Paris was equivalent to a decease, in which case, sale by auction on the premises is necessarily allowed.

The Arab chiefs, whose presence created so much sensation in our fashionable world, have returned to Algiers. They give miraculous accounts of the wonders they had seen. One of them, speaking of the appearance France made in the winter, made use of the following figurative language:—"France is a Queen, whom we found magnificent, though stripped of her ornaments; what would she have been if clothed in all the jewels of spring?"

By the last census, Paris contains a million of inhabitants. The population does not consist only of persons born at Paris; but the provinces send annually 70,000 to be incorporated in all classes of society. Paris contains 7000 Belgians, 6000 Savoyards, 4000 Swiss, and 5000 English. Every twenty minutes a death and a birth take place. The proportion of widows to widowers, is as 54,000 to 17,000.

It appears now the thirty-six Vienna dancers are not to come to this country. The Austrian Ambassador has succeeded in preventing passports being granted them for London. The pretext will make you laugh. The Empress refuses her consent, lest the religious opinions of these young creatures should suffer in this land. Twenty eight have already been sent to Vienna. Eight remain with their instructress, Madame Weiss, attached by M. Leon Pillet to the Grand Opera.

Spontini, the great composer, has been created a Count by the Pope. Madame Esther and Madame Page, actresses of the theatres Variétés and Vaudeville, who lately went to St. Petersburg, where they attained great celebrity, have been ordered by the Empress to quit Russia in consequence of their having attempted to get up balls similar to those given at Paris during the Carnival.

##### FRANCE.

The French Ministry, as was expected, have been successful in carrying the Secret Service Bill, and their majority is so large that the question of the continuance of the Guizot Cabinet in office, may be considered as set at rest, at least for the present. The discussion on the subject was commenced by M. Joly, who objected to the voting of secret funds in general, as immoral, and as leading to the corruption of a Constitutional Government. This being a vote of confidence, he could not vote in its favour, because he had no confidence in a Ministry whose whole strength rested upon corruption and intimidation, and the principle of whose Government was ultra-monarchical, both at home and abroad.

M. Liadieres followed. He declared his confidence in the present Government, and drew a contrast between the state of France in 1840 and at the present time. In 1840 the towns were in confusion, and the "Marseillaise" was sung in the theatres. M. Thiers, upon this, exclaimed from his place, that "in 1830, the crown of France was given and taken to the tune of the 'Marseillaise.'" This remark was received with rounds of applause from the Left, and violent exclamations of disapprobation from the Ministerial benches.

M. Boudet proposed an amendment, the object of which was to reduce the amount of the secret service funds by 25,000 francs.

M. d'Hassonville, who defended the Government, said the imputation of corruption was merely brought for the purpose of upsetting the Cabinet, and even should the present Cabinet fall, corruption would not cease, but would be more easy to the next Cabinet than the present.

M. Billault contended that the Ministry had not a sufficient majority to carry on the Administration, especially in respect to its foreign policy. He went into an examination of the negotiations relating to the right of search, to show that the Ministry had deceived the Chambers.

M. Guizot defended the general policy of the Government, and stated that the Ministry were willing to take the result of the vote as conclusive of the confidence, or want of confidence, in the Chamber.

M. Odillon Barrot declared that he and his friends would support any motion which might bring about a change of Ministry, not because the new Ministry would be exactly what they could wish, but because a change would be an approach to their opinions—a small profit which they were willing to accept as an instalment of the whole account.

On a division the numbers were—

For M. Boudet's amendment .. .. .	205
Against it .. .. .	229
Majority for Ministers .. .. .	—24

The Chamber then proceeded to vote upon the original proposition for a million of francs; when there appeared—

For .. .. .	217
Against .. .. .	41
Majority for Ministers .. .. .	—176

The Opposition left after the vote on the amendment, as they did when beaten on the Address.

There has been an official announcement in the *Moniteur*, to the effect that the differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morocco have been arranged by the mediation of the Governments of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Danish and Swedish Consuls returned to Tangier on the 14th February.

The arrest of two Englishmen in Paris, named Parker and Williams, it is said, is likely to lead to important disclosures. It has already been ascertained that two of the Bank of England notes which they had exchanged in Paris formed part of two robberies which took place in Manchester last year, viz., one on the 22nd of June, of £345; the other on the 20th of September, of £400. Both these robberies were committed in the same way. The money was abstracted from the coat-pockets of persons on their leaving the bank. The amount of money found upon Parker and Williams was not considerable; it was less than £700.

The intelligence in the Paris papers from Switzerland indicates the very troubled condition of that country, but, in the best informed quarters in Paris, it was believed that some amicable arrangement would be made. The Jesuits will probably be removed from the cantons.

The deputies assembled in their bureaux on Tuesday to examine the bill relative to the railroad from Paris to the Belgian frontier, with branches from Creil to St. Quentin, and from Lille to Calais and Dunkirk. The discussion turned principally on the penal enactments of the bill, which were generally blamed, as well as the clause respecting the sums to be lodged as security. Seven of the nine commissioners appointed to report upon it, however, were favourable to the principle of the bill. These were Messrs. Duprat, Gallos, Berryer, Cadeau D'Ac, Ardent, Lasnier, and Muret de Bord. The two others, Messrs. Lunca and Garnier Pages, were opposed to it.

##### SPAIN.

Our accounts from Spain speak of conspiracies recently discovered there. At Burgos, the Carlists have been engaged in one.

A letter from Bayonne of the 19th ult. announces that a conspiracy for the restoration of Epartero had been discovered at Vittoria, and that a number of sub-officers of the garrison and several of the inhabitants of the town had been placed in arrest. A letter from Bayonne, dated Feb. 22, gives this explanation of it:—"The captain-general, Villalonga, has arrested several officers, sergeants, and civilians. However, the districts between Vittoria and the French frontier continue tranquil, and letters from Biscay and Navarre say it is very doubtful whether the inhabitants of these provinces would again respond to the call to arms from their old Carlist leaders. The Biscayans and Navarros have experienced too many of the horrors of civil war to plunge again into another. The explosions at Vittoria and Burgos were intended to take place at a later period, and the precipitation of some of the conspirators has, for a time, rendered the whole affair a *debacle*, and will doubtless tend to strengthen the position of Narvaez. It was the intention of the Vittoria conspirators to have seized upon all the public funds in the place. The first attempt was to have been made upon the strong-box of the custom house."

##### PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters mention that the Queen of Portugal was safely delivered of a Princess on the 18th February.

The untoward circumstance in Madrid of a recent date, involving the ministerial deputy Quintanilla in a charge of robbery, has been followed in Lisbon by an occurrence similarly disagreeable. A deputy of the majority was convicted in the tribunal of the first instance of forgery and attempted fraud. The Cabralist majority took the case into their own charge, absolved their colleague, and prohibited the judicial tribunals from proceeding further against the accused member.

The Portuguese Ministry are said to have two projects of the Lisbon capitalists under consideration for converting the permanent five per cent. charge on certain portions of the Foreign Debt into a permanent one of four per cent.

##### EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria of the 8th February have reached us. They contain a good many interesting and amusing facts respecting Egyptian affairs. We subjoin some of the information which they supply. It appears that Mehemet Ali has left Cairo for Upper Egypt, where he is gone to inspect his farms. Ibrahim Pacha is on the Damietta branch of the Nile, for the same purpose; his mind seems to be wholly occupied with agriculture and the improvement of his lands. Ibrahim Pacha ought to be immensely rich, as he spends very little, and accumulates yearly large sums from the sales of his crops. Mr. John Galloway, the engineer, is on the Desert, surveying the line for his projected railroad between Cairo and Suez, and has received orders from the Pasha to have his plans completed by the return of his Highness to Cairo. Mehemet Ali seems by all accounts inclined to commence this work, but it is doubtful whether his Highness will persevere for the present in his good resolution.

Several robberies have been committed here lately, and one evinced considerable ingenuity on the part of the perpetrators. An Arab, in the garb of a sailor, presented himself at the residence of one of the Pasha's naval captains with a fine fat lamb on his shoulders, and said to the mistress of the house that he was sent there by his master, the captain, with that lamb, which was to be well stuffed with pistachio-nuts and raisins, and roasted, as he intended to bring some friends to dine with him, and at the same time his master had ordered him to ask for his pipes, to have them cleaned. The captain's wife, not suspecting, took the lamb, and gave the man several pipes, some of which were worth from £7 to £10 each. The captain entered his house some time after, and his wife asked him where his guests were? He expressed his astonishment at such a question, and she inquired whether it was not he who had sent a fat lamb, and ordered his sailor to ask for his pipes to take to the pipe-cleaner's? He soon perceived that he had been robbed of his pipes, and after cursing his wife for her stupidity, started off in pursuit of the plunderer.

A confederate of the thief's who had been prowling about the house, noticed when the captain went in he had his sword buckled to his side, and when he left again he had freed himself of that appendage, in order, no doubt, to use greater activity in his research. The accomplice, who was also in sailor's attire, having allowed some time to elapse, knocked at the captain's house, breathless with haste, and informed the mistress that her husband had very happily succeeded in finding the stealer of the pipes, and had taken him to the Bash Aga's (or chief magistrate's); and, as he could not with dignity appear in a court of justice without his sword, he was sent for it, to take it to him. The poor woman, anxious and uneasy about the theft, and perceiving this man to be fully conversant with the facts of the case, which she presumed he could not have known unless from her husband, gave him up the sword, with which he immediately disappeared.

On the captain returning to his house in ill-humour, several hours afterwards, his wife expressed her satisfaction at the thief having been caught. "What thief?" said the husband. "Why, did you not send one of your sailors for your sword, with a message that the thief was at the Bash Aga's?" On hearing of this second theft, the Captain, as a Turk, could find no other means of satisfaction than that of soundly belabouring the whole of his harem, on account of his wife's credulity.

##### UNITED STATES.

New York papers to the 8th ult. have reached us by the packet ship Patrick Henry, which has arrived at Liverpool. Their contents are important. They announce that the House of Representatives had passed the Oregon Territory Bill by a large majority, but the most mischievous part of it had been extracted. Slavery was prohibited in Oregon by the bill—Ayes, 121; Noes, 69. The bill provides for notice to Great Britain of the intention of the United States to annul, and at the end of twelve months, the convention for a joint occupancy, and affords a guarantee that the rights of British subjects, under the convention, shall not, in the meantime, be interfered with. This passed by a vote of 121 ayes to 82 noes.

On the 4th, the Committee of Foreign Relations made a report to the Senate, adverse to the proposed annexation of Texas.

Pennsylvania has paid the interest on her debt; the bill passed both branches of the Legislature by a unanimous vote in each, on the 1st inst. The payment took place on the 3rd, and was signalized by the firing of cannon. Pennsylvania stock has risen considerably.

The latest news from Mexico is contained in the *Diario*, of Vera Cruz, of the 13th of January, at which period Santa Anna was still alive, and in freedom, but despairing of success. He has sent three of his officers to treat with the supreme government, the troops on both sides withdrawing into cantonments. The revolution was believed to be entirely at an end, and Santa Anna's submission complete.

There had been little or no business in the New York markets in the course of the week prior to the sailing of the packet, on account of the great snow storm, which had interrupted communication.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

##### INDIA.

The experiment of opening a communication with India twice a month has commenced. On Monday news was received by the first of the intermediate mails from Calcutta, but it is only eight days later than that brought by the usual conveyance, which reached London at the beginning of the month. The mail was brought to Suez by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Hindostan, and arrived there on the 4th instant, having left Calcutta on the 8th, Madras on the 13th, Ceylon on the 18th, and Aden on the 25th ult. The Great Liverpool brought the mail to Malta, and from thence it was forwarded to Marseilles by the Acheron.

It would have reached London sooner, had it not been for the bad state of the roads in France, from the snow. The intelligence by this mail, although somewhat scanty, is important.

There have been revolutionary movements both at Lahore and Nepal. The capital of the Punjab has again become a scene of confusion and bloodshed. A revolution broke out there on the 21st of November, the object of which appears to have been to get rid of the Jumbou Rajahs. It is said to have originated in the intrigues of the mother of Dhuleep Singh, the young Maharajah. The struggle, whilst it lasted, was a fierce one. Heera Singh,

finding that the few troops on which he could rely would not enable him to resist the movement, fled towards the British frontier, but was overtaken, together with Jellah Pandit, Mean Lab Singh, and several other of his followers, and slain. The heads of Heera Singh, the State Treasurer Pandit Jellah, and Mean Lab Singh, were brought to Lahore; and after having been carried about in procession by the Sikhs, were suspended from one of the gates of the city for general inspection. They were subsequently exhibited before the house of Kurruk Singh, then occupied by the Sirdar Jewa-hir Singh, and destined to have been the scene of his own death, could the Rajah have compassed his intentions. The result of the insurrection was the elevation once more of Dhuleep Singh to the throne. Jowahir Singh, his uncle, had been placed at the head of the Government, but there appeared to be but a slender chance that these arrangements would be permanent. The movement was not expected for the present, at least, to interfere with the policy of the British Government in that quarter; but it is considered, in some quarters, extremely probable that Goolab Singh, who is believed to have had some hand in this insurrection, will avail himself of the opportunity of augmenting his already large possessions, and attempt to erect himself into an independent Sovereign; whilst the Afghans may be expected to seize upon Peshawur. Should such turn out to be the result, the interposition of the British Government in Lahore will be rendered imperative.

The revolution in Nepal was not of such a sanguinary character. The Rajah had promised to abdicate in favour of his son. When the time came he refused, on which the son, assisted by some chiefs, deposed him. The new Rajah is only 17 years old, and an idiot. The Government would be compelled to interfere. The war, however, was expected to be one of diplomacy rather than of arms.

The news from Scinde is still unfavourable. The Highlanders at Sukkur were still dying off. Upwards of 200 men, women, and children had perished since their arrival. They were to be removed immediately.

The non-arrival of the ships Runnymede and Briton, the former from London, with recruits, and the latter from Sydney, with a detachment of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and nine officers, together with all the mess plate, caused some uneasiness, and great fears were entertained for their safety. The Company's steamer Enterprise had been sent in search of them.

Sir Henry Hardinge continued to reside at Calcutta, but had not been called upon as yet for any active military measures.

A small island at the entrance of Saldanha-bay, within the Cape of Good Hope territory, has been surveyed and reported to have on it 30,000 tons of guano, the exportation of which the Government permits on payment of a duty of 20s. per ton.

His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia reached Calcutta on the 3rd January from Ceylon, in the *Spitfire* war steamer.

The sentence of cashierment of Colonel Mosely is confirmed.

Some of the deposed Ameers of Scinde have come to Europe by the Hindostan.

##### CHINA.

The news from China is of some importance, but does not extend beyond the 26th of November. The Emperor still lived, but no hope was entertained of his ultimate recovery.

There has been rather a serious disturbance at Hong-kong in consequence of a registration decree issued by Government, which was resisted by the Europeans, who in an address to Council styled it as "iniquitous, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and despotic." A good deal of bickering was the result between Government and the Europeans, as the former refused to answer the address. Three thousand Chinese left the island, and at last the Government deemed it fit "to amend and modify" the registration ordinance. There were still, however, some articles in the "modified" decree which were objectionable. The consequence of this is, that while Macao is crowded with junks, few or none have come to Hongkong. Most of the Chinese who left the island had, however, returned. The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favour of a near relation is totally without confirmation. Opium had considerably declined in the Chinese markets.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD CAMPBELL, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to abolish deodands, stated several inconsistencies and absurdities connected with the present law. For instance, if another man took his (Lord Campbell's) sword, without his leave, and killed any one with it, his sword became forfeited to her Majesty. ("Hear," and a laugh.) If a person on the top of a stage, being either intoxicated or asleep, tumbled down and the coach passed over him and killed him, the horses and the coach, and everything in the coach, even the passengers' luggage, were included in the forfeiture. If a man fell from a ship in salt water there was no deodand; but if he fell from a ship in fresh water, then the ship, with the furniture and the cargo, was a deodand. Lord Campbell stated that Mr. Wakley, the Coroner for Middlesex, had given his opinion that deodands did no good.—The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed that the practice of the law of deodands was most absurd, and he would not oppose the bill. But he suggested that, as deodands formed part of the extraordinary revenues of the Crown, it would be respectful to obtain the consent of the Crown before the bill should be carried further. The bill was read a first time.

EARL DALHOUSIE laid on the table some reports of the Railway Board, which gave rise to some conversation upon the subject, but no new fact of further interest was stated. The house adjourned at half-past six.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—On the motion for going into committee of ways and means for the purpose of considering the sugar duties, Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment, "That no arrangement of the sugar duties will be satisfactory and permanent which does not involve an equalisation of duty on foreign and colonial sugar." Mr. GIBSON, in support of this amendment, entered into the question of protective duties at considerable length, contending that they did not increase the revenue; that, while they imposed a tax upon the great body of consumers, only a portion of that tax went into the Exchequer—the greater part of it going into the pockets of private persons; that they did not benefit imports, nor encourage exports; and that the continuance of them was at variance with the principles laid down by philosophers and political economists, and adopted by the Government.—Mr. EWART seconded the amendment, and complimented Mr. Gibson for having, in a moment of inspiration, taken the question out of his (Mr. Ewart's) hands.—MR. JAMES said he could scarcely command patience to discuss such a proposition, emanating from those who had once advocated emancipation, but who would now apparently revive once more "a property in man," for the sake of obtaining cheap sugar.—MR. RICARDO contrasted the Government proposals in regard to corn and sugar, and said he could hardly believe the same person proposed both.—SIR G. CLEER spoke against the amendment, and Mr. VILLIERS in support of it.—MR. MILES (of Bristol) contended that estates in the West Indies were in a most distressed and ruinous condition, and could not afford an open competition with foreign slave-grown sugar.—LORD HOWICK supported the amendment, upon the understanding that its object was to reduce the duty on foreign sugar to the same amount as that which was paid by colonial, and he thought at the same time that Government should avail itself of the present opportunity to reduce the duties paid by all sugars.—MR. GLADSTONE said that to the equalisation of the foreign and colonial duties he was not inclined to object as an abstract proposition; but when he considered that the policy pursued by this country had been to maintain the principle of protection, he could not think that Parliament would be justified, for the sake of establishing an abstract proposition, in drawing down ruin on the heads of those who had trusted in its enactments.—MR. LABOUCHERE then spoke in opposition to the proposal, and Mr. CORDEN in support of it. The other speakers were Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Sandon. On a division, the numbers were—

For Mr. Gibson's amendment .. .. .	84
Against it .. .. .	211
Majority .. .. .	—127

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their lordships sat to-day only for a quarter of an hour, and the business transacted was utterly unimportant.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock to discuss the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill. On the meeting of the house in the evening, Mr. WALLACE occupied some time in strictures upon the conduct of the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution of that court. Ultimately, however, the motion was withdrawn.

SIR R. INGLES moved for various papers relating to the new regulations for the negroes captured by our cruisers, and landed at Sierra Leone; and drew the attention of the house to the hardships which were inflicted by those regulations. The Government consented to the production of these papers, but the motion gave rise to considerable discussion.

DR. BOWRING moved for the correspondence relative to the issue and withdrawal of an ordinance of the Governor of Hong-kong, dated the 21st of August last, for the registration of the population of that colony, and for establishing a poll-tax on the inhabitants, to cover the expenses of the said registration.—MR. HOPKINS, however, objected to the production of the correspondence, and Dr. Bowring withdrew his motion.

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.—SIR JAMES GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of medical practice throughout the United Kingdom. The measure had three leading objects to which he adhered—first, the establishment of a Council of Health, which would give him the general control of all the medical and surgical bodies of the United Kingdom, and which would be so constituted as to assist to give advice to the Executive Government in all cases affecting the health of the community. The second object was to secure to all medical practitioners throughout the United Kingdom equal facilities for practice, and at the same time secure to the public an equality of attainments. The third object was to give to the public the guarantee that the practitioners had undergone the necessary examination, and had come up to the required standard of medical or surgical skill. The alterations which he proposed to make in the bill printed last year, were principally these. He proposed a repeal of

the Act of Henry VIII., which gives the Royal College of Physicians the exclusive right of practising in London and within seven miles of it, only with respect to practitioners registered under the Bill; leaving an exception for those who had graduated in medicine at Oxford and Cambridge, in the hope that some arrangement would be made by which they could come under its operation. He proposed only a partial repeal of the Apothecaries' Act—so far as would affect parties registered under this bill—thus leaving all existing penalties untouched, for which the Society of Apothecaries might go if they pleased. He proposed to make it a misdemeanour for every unregistered person to pretend to be authorised to practice as a physician, surgeon, apothecary, doctor, or other recognised designation. He proposed the repeal of that part of the Apothecaries' Act which renders it necessary for the examiners to be of the Civic Guild of London, and in lieu thereof, that they should be general practitioners of ten years' standing. Twenty-five years he proposed to fix as the age when a person should be deemed qualified to practise as a surgeon, unless he had passed his examination as a licentiate. He proposed, likewise, that the Council of Health should provide for an examination in midwifery. The right hon. baronet advised the general practitioners to be satisfied with their connection with the College of Surgeons, and not to insist on a separate charter. With respect to the constitution of the Council of Health, he adhered, in substance, to his last year's plan.—Mr. WAKLEY said, although he was strongly opposed to the other bill, Sir J. Graham had evinced a desire, by the alterations he had made, to consult the wishes and interests of the practitioners of medicine, that he was not disposed to object to the present measure. He hoped, however, that time would be given to the medical profession to consider the bill before the second reading. The bill was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the 7th of April. The house sat till one o'clock in the morning.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**THE SUGAR DUTIES.**—On the motion that the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means be read, Lord J. Russell moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this house, that the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government in reference to the sugar duties professes to keep up a distinction between foreign free labour and foreign slave labour which is impracticable and illusory; and without adequate benefit to the consumer, tends so greatly to impair the revenue as to render the removal of the Income and Property-tax at the end of three years extremely uncertain and improbable."—Lord J. Russell in support of this view of the case, argued that the Government pursued an inconsistent course in regard to slave labour. He said—With regard to copper, it is proposed in the present year to admit the copper ore raised by slave labour, and with regard to cotton, you propose this year to take off the entire duty; and yet the Government do not propose to make any distinction between the cotton which comes from slave states, raised by the labour of slaves, and that which comes from the East Indies or elsewhere, raised by free labour; and, accordingly, we find that those who have been always the greatest opponents of slavery, the philanthropists, who take the view that you ought to discourage all the products of slave labour (while admitting that you cannot propose to exclude all the products of slave labour with respect to what is established), have stated that they regard with dissatisfaction the proposals of the Government in the present year with reference to cotton, coffee, and other products of slave labour.—(Hear.)—The noble lord entered into the sugar question at great length, and contended that Sir Robert Peel might preserve the whole amount of the revenue he required, if he would admit all foreign sugar, and decrease the amount of protection he now proposes to give. Taking the price of foreign produce at 20s., if he were to add a duty of 28s., he could not have a less price than 48s.; and if he had a very much less duty the consumer would obtain a great benefit, and there would be the chance of increased consumption. It was very doubtful as the matter now stood, whether the £1,300,000 calculated on by the right hon. baronet would be the total loss to the revenue; on the contrary, it appeared that unless the consumption increased at the rate he expected, the loss to the revenue would be £1,800,000 or £1,900,000.—After a speech from Mr. LABOUCHERE, in support of the amendment, Mr. GLADSTONE contended that Sir R. Peel's plan was not illusory. He entered into an elaborate defence of it, showing that the principle of it had been sanctioned by the house on many former occasions, and that it could not be suddenly departed from, without inflicting great injury on our colonial dependencies, and without giving an enormous stimulus to the slave-trade in Cuba and the Brazils. He reminded the house of the immense sacrifices it had made during many years to obtain the extinction of slavery, and advised it, if it were determined to maintain no longer these discriminating duties, to maintain no longer any armed force for the suppression of the slave-trade. He pointed out the inconsistency of placing a number of cruisers on the coast of Africa, to prevent the exportation of negroes to Cuba and Brazil, and of giving by our fiscal regulations, to the planters of those countries, such encouragement to produce a greater amount of sugar as would unquestionably induce them to obtain slaves at every hazard. He should give his decided opposition to the resolution.—Mr. MACAULAY said he would not have two standards of right and wrong, nor strain at a gnat and yet swallow a camel. But this was exactly what the Government was doing; for they not only took the tobacco of the United States which was the produce of slave labour, but they also interdicted the free labourer of Ireland from cultivating it in his own country. Why was this? Because they got a duty of 600—nay, 1200 per cent. On the foreign tobacco, the produce of slave labour, and would find a difficulty of deriving any revenue at all from the home-grown. If then moral obligation were to yield sometimes to fiscal regulations, why were they to be debarred from the importation of Brazilian sugar? But, Sir R. Peel at the very moment in which he debarred the country from this importation of Brazilian sugar because it was slave-grown, took off all the duty on cotton imported from the United States, which was slave-grown also. He then drew a horrible picture of the treatment of the slave population in the United States, and proceeded to say, that though he felt himself justified in voting that evening for the resolution, he had no intention to vote against the proposition of Sir R. Peel on a future evening to exempt cotton from all duty.—Sir J. GRAHAM contended that the moral, social, and industrial condition of the colonies required the distinctions now proposed to be maintained, both with reference to their improving ability to compete with other countries, and the necessity for abating the slave trade.—Mr. CHARLES WOOD reviewed the calculations on which the sugar estimates have been framed, contending that the benefit to the consumer will only be three-farthings instead of three halfpence, and urging that the whole question resolved itself into a tax on the British public for the benefit of the West India planters.—Sir R. PEEL taunted Lord John Russell with being adverse to the Income-tax without openly opposing it; and asked if he would venture on a reduction of taxes to the extent of more than three millions without the aid of the Income-tax? The noble lord's speech, in great part at least, would have warranted his voting for the amendment of Mr. Milner Gibson the other night; but oscillating as he was between the Ministerial and the Opposition benches, he had come to the conclusion that the West Indies required some protection. It sounded very well to announce that "protection was the bane of agriculture," yet at the close of last session Lord John Russell had intimated that local burdens required some protection to agriculture; and he had disturbed the agricultural mind by vague expectations that he would propose the repeal of the Malt-tax. Notwithstanding which, he had no doubt that the noble lord would vote for the proposed reduction on glass and cotton, and, moreover, in spite of the support of his agricultural friends, would aid the Government in resisting the repeal of the Malt-tax. He admitted that there was an apparent inconsistency in the admission of slave-grown cotton and the refusal of slave-grown sugar; but it was difficult to take any course which was not open to the charge of inconsistency. An anti-slavery feeling was spreading all over the Continent; and though this country was the only one which made active exertions to suppress slavery, our sincerity was not questioned, and our example was likely to be imitated.—Lord PALMERSTON said that our persevering efforts to put down the odious traffic in slaves were neutralised by the loss of that mutual right of search which the present Government had thrown away, and the want of which could not be compensated by any increase in our cruisers and sailors. The attempt to discriminate between slave-grown and free-grown sugar was a distinction without a difference; by maintaining it we withdrew the stimulus of wholesome competition, and gave a protection which was injurious to our home interests, without any countervailing advantage to the colonies.—Sir C. NAPIER made some remarks upon the slave-trade. A division then took place, the result of which was—

For Lord John Russell's amendment	..	..	142
Against it	..	..	236
Majority	..	..	94

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE RUBRIC.**—Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition from Exeter and Southmolton, and from the Rev. William Carwithan, D.D., for a revision of the law attached to the observance of the Rubric in the service of the Church. The noble earl entered into the various circumstances connected with the recent proceedings in the diocese of Exeter, and remarked upon the excitement which had been created by the differences of opinion in regard to the Rubric.—The Bishop of Exeter said he should not ask the house to hear his defence, for he had no defence to make, and proceeded to mention the steps he had taken to settle the differences that prevailed. Our readers are familiar with the letters published by the right rev. prelate on the subject. The petition was ordered to be printed.

Some conversation took place on the opening of the letters of the Italian Exiles, in which the Earl of ABERDEEN denied the justice of the charge that he had caused the death of the Bandieras and their companions. Their lordships then rose.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met again at 12 o'clock. The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed, and Lord G. SOMERSET said he should move the third reading of the bill on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill was again brought under the consideration of the house. Several clauses were agreed to. The Chairman reported progress, and it was arranged that the bill should be proceeded with on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

**THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.**—Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition, agreed to at the meeting of the electors of Finsbury, expressing disgust at the spy system, and stating that the petitioners consider it due to themselves, "as well as to Mr. Duncombe, to demand from the House of Commons such an investigation into the proceedings towards him as shall either justify the implied suspicions of the Government, or fully establish the innocence of our long-tried and faithful representative."

**THE GAME LAWS.**—Mr. BRIGHT presented petitions, numerous signed by farmers and landholders in Horsham, Sussex; Alnwick, in Northumberland; from the western side of the Severn, Gloucestershire; and Ruislip, in Middlesex, all praying for the abolition of the Game-laws. The honourable member then said, the motion which he had given notice of bringing on this evening was a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Game-laws. He then entered into an examination of the outrages committed by poachers, and referred to the recommendations made by several committees, with a view to amend the Game-laws.—He brought forward a great variety of facts, in support of his position, and concluded an able and temperate speech, the tone of which drew several compliments from the members on the Ministerial side of the house, moving for a committee of inquiry into the subject.—An animated discussion ensued, in which Mr. HENRY FITZARDINGE BEKELEY made an effective speech in favour of the present system. As the Government consented to the motion, however, the debate was not a very prolonged one.—Motion agreed to.

VISCOUNT DUNCAN then brought forward his resolution on the Window Tax, but the debate was adjourned, and the house rose at eleven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, Britton's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of CLARENDON gave notice of the intention of the Marquis of Normandy to bring the question of the Irish constabulary forward on Tuesday next.

**SUGAR DUTIES.**—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for certain papers relative to the sugar duties, which were ordered.

**BAIL IN ERROR.**—The Lord Chancellor proposed the second reading of this bill.

The Writ of Error Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. W. B. Baring took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Thetford, and Mr. C. Tower for the county of Berks.

After the presentation of several petitions, Sir T. FREMANTLE announced that the Government intended to amend the act with regard to mixed marriages, celebrated by Roman Catholic clergymen; but as the bill had not yet come into operation, he thought it would be better to wait and see how it would work.

**MR. ROEBUCK AND THE ABSENT IRISH MEMBERS.**—Mr. E. ROCHE was about to ask a question of the hon. and learned member for Bath, for the purpose of which he had come expressly from Ireland—(laughter)—but yielded, after several attempts, to the decision of the Speaker, who pronounced it irregular.

At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. D'Israeli, who seconded Mr. Duncombe's motion, Sir J. GRAHAM defended his official conduct, but again refused to answer the question whether he had opened Mr. Duncombe's letters. At the same time he said distinctly, that he knew nothing against him which in the least degree reflected on his personal character, or his duty as a loyal subject.—Lord SANDON and Mr. WARBURTON said a few words.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave his opinion, that the declaration of Sir J. Graham altered the position of the question, and he should therefore now vote against the motion, as he believed there had been sufficient discussion.—After several other members had addressed the house, Sir R. PEEL replied to the remarks of Mr. D'Israeli. He said he did not wish that hon. gen., or any other man, to forfeit his independence. He said he should pursue the course which he thought best for the public interest, and if he subjected himself to the vituperation of Mr. D'Israeli, or to the want of confidence of the house, he was ready to pay the penalty. (This declaration was received with much cheering).—On a division the numbers were—

For Mr. Duncombe's motion	..	..	113
Against it	..	..	188
Majority against the motion	..	..	75

**SUGAR DUTIES.**—On the question that the house should resolve itself into committee of Ways and Means, Mr. HOGE moved an amendment, to the effect that there ought not to be any discriminating duty between sugars Muscovado and clayed, not being refined.—After a long discussion it was arranged that the amendment should not be pressed at present, but that Mr. Hogg should have another opportunity of moving it.—Adjourned at half-past twelve.

## COMMONS.—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS.**—THE REDUCTION OF THE GLASS DUTY.—Mr. BARCLAY gave notice that, in the committee on the glass duties, he would move that a drawback of duty be allowed for the stock on hand.

**SUGAR DUTIES.**—Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would move in the committee, or on bringing up the report on the sugar duties, that the operation of the resolution for reducing the duties be postponed till the 1st of April.

**ART-UNIONS.**—On Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. WYSE, the select committee on Art-Unions was re-appointed.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ was ordered for the election of a member of Parliament, for the borough of Shaftesbury, in the room of Lord Howard, now called to the House of Peers as the Earl of Effingham.

**NEW MEMBER.**—On Wednesday, Mr. W. H. P. CAREW took the oaths and his seat for the eastern division of Cornwall. The hon. member was introduced by Sir R. Inglis and Sir T. D. Acland.

**DARTMOUTH ELECTION.**—The Select Committee to consider the petition against the return of Mr. SOMES, for Dartmouth, will be chosen on Tuesday, March 11.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**ELECTION OF A COMMON COUNCILMAN.**—On Monday a wardmote of the ward of Broad-street was held for the purpose of choosing a Common Councilman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. G. Hastings Hepel. Mr. Alderman Musgrave, the alderman of the ward, presided. Mr. Barton proposed and Mr. Simpson seconded the nomination of Mr. Thomas Willoughby Foster. No other gentleman being named for the office, the resolution was put and agreed to unanimously. Mr. Foster returned thanks.

**MR. T. DUNCOMBE AND THE ELECTORS OF FINSBURY.**—On Wednesday evening a crowded public meeting of the electors of the borough of Finsbury, was held at White Conduit House, Islington, for the purpose of taking into consideration the accusations made against the Government by Mr. Duncombe, relative to the opening of his letters under an order from Sir James Graham; also to demand of the House of Commons an inquiry into such. At half-past seven o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Richard Taylor. A letter from Mr. Duncombe was read, declining to be present, as he considered the matter a personal affair. In the conclusion of his letter he says:—"The expression of your independent opinion, I hope, will assist me in obtaining that satisfaction, without which, I am convinced you will agree with me, I cannot continue a member of the present House of Commons, with either advantage to you or credit to myself." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Turtin, Mr. T. Hodgskin, Mr. Walker, Mr. G. Rogers, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Blewitt, M.P., and Mr. Wakley, M.P., who expressed themselves most strongly against the system of postage espionage, and against Sir J. Graham individually, and resolutions in accordance with the speeches were carried unanimously.

**ST. MARLYBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 76, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE.**—The fifteenth annual general meeting of this institution, was held on Thursday, the 27th of this month, at the office, No. 76, Welbeck-street, Cavendish Square. The Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., in the chair. It appeared from the several reports read to the meeting, that the progress of this bank continues to be of a very favourable description; no less than 2,684 new deposits having been made in the last year, 15,124 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last, of which no less than 9,503 held balances averaging less than £4 5s. 10d. each. Upwards of £350,000, was then invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; this amount has since risen to £353,089 4s. 7d. and is rapidly on the advance. The continued evidence thus afforded of the strong and growing disposition of the working classes to provide against the casualties of life, will prove a source of gratification to all reflecting minds; and it may indeed be hoped that this provident disposition has its influence in improving the character and conduct, materially contributing to this class of workmen, being the last to be discharged whenever establishments are reduced from scarcity of work.

**EAR DISPENSARY.**—The Committee of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, will give a grand *fête* early this season in aid of the fund of the charity. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchesses of Northumberland, Buccleuch, and Sutherland, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countesses of Jersey, Tankerville, St. Aulaire, Viscountess Sydney, the Ladies Stanley, H. Clive, Denison, and Soudes, and most of the *élite* of the Nobility patronise the *fête*.

**TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The eighth annual meeting of this institution was held on Monday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Cutler in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that the health of the 73 inmates of the asylum had been good. The funded stock of the institution amounted to £11,304 4s. 5d., being an increase on the year of £178 4s. In consequence of the present state of the funds, and there being but one room vacant, the directors deferred their usual half-yearly election for pensioners until August next.

**ROBBERY AT KEW CHURCH.**—The village of Kew has since Sunday last been the scene of great excitement, in consequence of some thieves having effected an entrance into the church, and carried off an iron chest containing the parish registers. The churchwarden has offered a reward of ten guineas for the apprehension of the offenders.

## IRELAND.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—At the meeting at the Conciliation-hall, on Monday, Mr. R. D. BROWNE, M.P., entered into a defence of the Irish members who abstained from going to the House of Commons, and attacked Mr. Roebuck for the observations he had made upon the subject. Mr. O'Connell brought forward a motion to the effect that a petition be prepared and presented to Parliament, praying for a repeal of the clauses of the Emancipation Act, which affected the Jesuits and other monastic orders. Mr. O'Connell eulogised the Jesuits, and other monastic orders, and contended that the portions of the Emancipation Act to which he had referred should be repealed upon the double ground of justice and expediency. The motion having been adopted, Mr. O'Connell next spoke upon the subject of the report of the Land Commission Inquiry. When he first heard of the appointment of the commission he had entertained hopes that some good might be produced by it, but the report just produced showed the folly of such an expectation. But every one who looked coolly at the commission when it was first formed must have seen that its composition was grossly defective. One of its duties was to inquire into the causes of discontent among the agricultural population—a discontent admittedly produced by the misconduct of landlords, and yet there was not a single tenant on the commission. They had also to inquire how much evil resulted from absenteeism, and their chairman was an absentee. Accordingly, they had produced, as their report, the most ridiculous piece of insipidity he had ever read—what Cobbett would have called political cat-lap. (Hear hear.) The only important fact in it, was the admission it contained of the pauperised and destitute condition of the people of Ireland. The amount of the week's rent was stated to be £365.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE

**THE DONCASTER RACE-COURSE STAND.**—Judgment has been given in the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, by Mr. Baron Alderson, in the case of Wood v. Ledbetter, which was argued during the late term. The judgment was a most elaborate composition, and after reviewing the several cases relied on by the plaintiff and defendant, it resulted in a decision in favour of the latter. The question raised for the consideration of the Court was, whether the defendant, acting under the orders of Lord Eglintoun, as steward of Doncaster races, was justified in turning the plaintiff out of the Grand Stand, he having purchased the usual ticket of admission for the whole meeting in the usual manner. On the part of the plaintiff, it was contended that this ticket conveyed such an interest in land as required a revocation by deed; whereas it was urged, on the part of the defendant, that it operated simply as "leave and license," and, as such, might be recalled at pleasure, and by verbal notice to quit. Mr. Baron Rolfe at the trial adopted the view of the defendant, and the verdict accordingly passed against the plaintiff. Mr. Baron Alderson said the Court had come to the conclusion that the direction of Mr. Baron Rolfe to the jury was correct, and, consequently, that the rule to set aside the verdict and for a new trial must be discharged.

**THE MESSRS. SMITH AND THE EXCISE.**—Messrs. Smith, the distillers of Whitechapel, have commenced actions of trespass against the officers of Excise who made the seizure of their stock, utensils, &c., upon the distillery premises at Whitechapel, on the 2nd of November last. The cause, which is entitled Smith v. Cameron and others, has given rise to a long argument before the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; but it turned upon legal points, and was of an *ex parte* character.

**THE CHARGE AGAINST A BARONET'S DAUGHTER.**—It was expected that the charge of stealing, preferred against Miss Osborne, would be investigated at the Middlesex Sessions, which have been held during the week, but no witnesses, except a policeman, appeared to go before the Grand Jury. The Judge ordered the recognizances to be estreated, with the exception of that of the policeman, but said the prosecutor might, if he liked, press the case next Sessions.

## POLICE.

**TREATMENT OF THE DEAD IN METROPOLITAN BURIAL GROUNDS.**—The Police-court at CLERKENWELL was on Tuesday crowded to excess by respectable inhabitants of the parish, in consequence of an application to Mr. Combe for his advice and interference to put down an alleged abuse in Spa-fields burial-ground. Mr. Watt, a pawnbroker and silversmith, of Exmouth street, Clerkenwell, the back of whose premises is immediately contiguous to the burial-ground, said that the ground did not contain more than two acres. It had been employed for interment upwards of fifty years, and the average yearly number buried there was between fifteen and sixteen thousand; thirty burials had taken place there in one day, and the nuisance arising therefrom was so great, that it affected the health of the neighbourhood, and it was impossible for the inhabitants to live in their houses through the continual stench. Parties were in the habit of disintering the bodies shortly after they were buried, and the bones and coffins burned. Mr. Combe said, if the place was such a nuisance as described, the parish ought to indict. Inspector Penny, G. stated that he had frequently seen fires in the burial ground with fresh sound coffin wood, and the plates of coffins strewn about. The coffins were those of children and adults. A Mr. Green was in the burial ground on these occasions. Mr. Combe recommended the applicants to petition the board of guardians, and if they would not interfere to apply to the Poor-law commissioners; and, if they refused, to go to the Secretary of State upon the subject. Reuben Room, formerly a grave-digger at Spa-fields burial-ground, said he had been employed there six or seven years. He left two years and four months ago. He had frequently dug up bodies that had been newly buried to make room for others. He had an altercation with Mr. Green; and on telling him he would leave, Mr. Green told him to go, as he could get others from other places where the same sort of thing was done.—Mr. Watts, within six years ten thousand bodies have been buried there.—Mr. Walton, engine-keeper, of Clerkenwell, said that he had been called with his engine to the churchyard, in consequence of the burning of coffins and bones, and the grave-digger opposed his entrance. He had been called more than once. He had found coffin-boards lying up the chimney, and rib bones were on the fire, and a most horrible stench like putrid flesh.—Mr. Watts: A lady named Wilson (now present) whose house was near the bone-house, had been obliged to leave through the nuisance.—Mrs. Wilson confirmed this fact.—Mr. Combe said he had no jurisdiction at present, as no one was charged before him. Present the case to the board of guardians; and if you can find out anybody to warrant a charge before me, I will execute the law.—Mr. Watts: The bodies are burnt at night. A party is here who has seen the bodies dug up in a most disgusting manner and burnt at night, when they (the parties) thought they were unobserved. A female here stated that she was usually employed in the back part of premises overlooking the burial-ground. At night she had seen them dig up the graves and shovel out the bones and human flesh by "shovels-full," which so disgusted her that she called out to them "Shame." The grave-digger threw the loose hair which was torn from the heads of the bodies back again to the earth, with which it was mixed up. Reuben Room said this had been often done, and, if necessary, he could give a description of a similar kind of what took place under his own notice in this burial ground. The parties left the court with a determination to apply to the parish board.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**INCENDIARY FIRE AT STREATHAM.**—On Monday night, shortly before eight o'clock, a fire, the work of some incendiary, broke out upon the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Henry Fife, Jun., known as Bridge-house Farm, situate at Lower Streatham, about three miles from Croydon. The issue of a great body of flame through the roof of one of the outbuildings, filled with straw, led to the alarming discovery. The fire was not entirely extinguished until nearly eleven o'clock, and not before the building in which it commenced was burned to the ground, and its contents consumed.

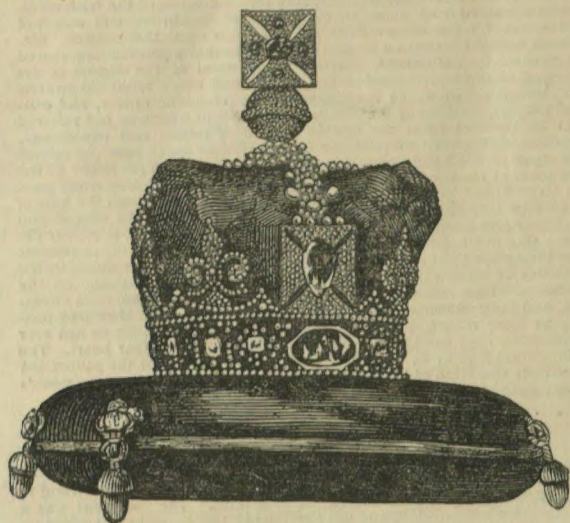
**EXTRAORDINARY CASE.**—A few days ago a little boy of five years old, named Redmond Prenderwell, was brought to Guy's Hospital, after having drunk boiling water from the spout of a tea-kettle. The rapid swelling and inflammation which ensued had so completely obstructed the air passage, that death from suffocation seemed inevitable, and on the arrival of Mr. Edward Cock, he determined at once to open the windpipe below the seat of mischief, as the only chance of saving life. Before this could be accomplished the child had quite ceased to breathe, and life appeared wholly extinct. By means of artificial respiration, carried on through the opening in the windpipe, animation was soon restored, and the child is now rapidly recovering from the effects of the injury, and the subsequent operation.

**THE CAMBERWELL POISONING CASE.**—On Monday, the inquest on this mysterious case was resumed before Mr. Carter, at the George Canning's Head, Grove-lane, Camberwell. After other, but not very explicit evidence, the Coroner summed up. The two first branches of inquiry, he stated, were quite satisfactorily answered, namely, the identity of the bodies and the means by which their death had been caused, which was clearly shown to be the poison of arsenic taken in their tea; but the third inquiry, as to how and by whom it had been administered, was the question of difficulty. He carefully went over the evidence, and pointed out its bearings as it might affect the three individuals who only seemed to have had any means of access to it, namely, Mr. Montague, Mrs. Montague, and George May; and left it entirely to the jury to say whether any of these, and, if any, which, could be in any way held to be culpable. After upwards of two hours' deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased persons came to their deaths by having taken the poison of arsenic in their tea, but by whom administered there is no evidence before them to show.

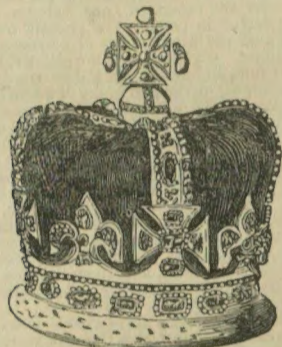
**ALARMING FIRE IN GROSVENOR SQUARE.**—On Monday evening a fire broke out at the mansion of the Hon. Captain Duncombe, M.P., at No. 32, Grosvenor-square, adjoining the residences of the Earl of Derby and Sir G. Talbot. The engines were quickly in attendance, and on two firemen, named Loder and Hall, entering the hall the flooring suddenly fell in, the supporting beams being entirely burnt away. They were immediately extricated from their dangerous situation, and were not seriously hurt. In the meantime, the most active measures were taken to extinguish the fire, which was prevented extending beyond the basement of the mansion. The fire originated from the over heating of a hot air stove, which communicated to the flooring of the hall. The property is insured.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Crown Jewels, or Regalia, used by the sovereign on great state occasions, and kept at the Tower, have been, for nearly two centuries, one of the sights of London. Owing to the high charge of admission to view these superb insignia of Royalty, the visitors were few, and the interest

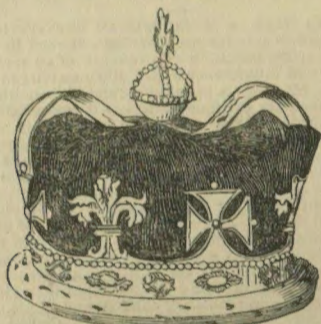


QUEEN'S, OR IMPERIAL, CROWN.



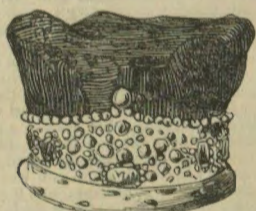
THE OLD IMPERIAL CROWN. (CHARLES II.)

taken in their history was of trifling import. The reduction of the admission charge, within the last five years, has, however, led to a vast increase of visitors; and the anxiety to possess some accurate representations and descriptive details of the Regalia has proportionally increased.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CROWN.

Still, it is not exclusively on this account that we have chosen the present opportunity for presenting to our readers the annexed Series of Illustrations; but rather from these precious gems and items of costly state being at this moment the subjects of a dispute of great national importance. We

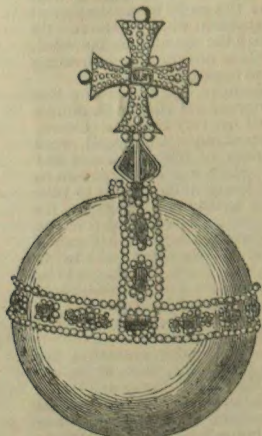


QUEEN'S DIADEM.



QUEEN CONSORT'S CROWN.

refer to the well-known proceedings which have been instituted in the Court of Chancery by the King of Hanover against the executors of his late Majesty William IV., for the recovery of certain jewels of great value, which are supposed to be in the possession of her present Majesty, as part of the property of the British Crown. The matter has, for several days, been argued by counsel before the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Chief Justice Tindal, for the purpose of reporting their judgment thereon to the Queen in council; but this report has not



IMPERIAL ORB.



QUEEN CONSORT'S ORB.

yet been made. The King of Hanover's claim is stated to comprise two classes of jewels—first, those which belonged to the Electorate of Hanover, and are claimed as heir looms inseparable from that ancient inheritance of the Guelphic family; secondly, certain jewels bequeathed to the House of Hanover, as heir looms, by the will of Charlotte, Queen of George III. Among the latter, are Queen Anne's necklace,



TEMPORAL SCEPTRE. (VICTORIA).

and a star made for her husband Prince George of Denmark; also, a valuable set of jewels, bought by George III., in 1761, of his uncle, the old Duke of Cumberland, which were worn by Queen Charlotte on her marriage, and are said to have been given to her as a present by the King. On the other hand, it is maintained that these last-mentioned

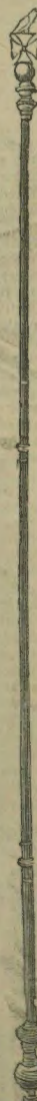


TEMPORAL SCEPTRE. (WILLIAM IV.).

jewels were paid for out of the Exchequer, with moneys to the amount of £34,000, appropriated by Act of Parliament for the maintenance of the dignity of the Crown; and that, consequently, they cannot be alienated from the Crown of Great Britain. There seem to be two principal questions to be decided between the parties; the one, as to the alienable, or inalienable nature of the property in dispute, or, in other words, whether the jewels in question can be so attached to the one Crown or the other as to go with the inheritance; and the



ST. EDWARD'S STAFF.



IVORY SCEPTRE OF "A. BOLEYN."

other, whether they can be identified at this time, having, no doubt, been set again and again, and altered into various shapes, to suit the taste and purpose of the successive Kings and Queens that



SPIRITUAL SCEPTRE. (VICTORIA).



SPIRITUAL SCEPTRE. (WILLIAM IV.).

have worn them. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to infer, that a portion of these jewels has been set, or made up, in certain of the Regalia shown to the public, at the Tower.

The first express mention made of the Regalia being kept in this palatial fortress, occurs in the reign of Henry III., previously to which they were deposited either in the Treasury of the Temple, or in some religious house dependent upon the Crown. Seldom, however, did the jewels remain in the Tower for any length of time, for they were repeatedly

pledged to meet the exigencies of the Sovereign. An inventory of the jewels in the Tower, made by order of James I., is of great length; although Henry VIII., during the Lincolnshire rebellion, in 1536, greatly reduced the value and number of the Royal store.

"The office of Keeper of the Crown Jewels, conferred by the King's letters patent, became, in the reign of the Tudors, one of considerable emolument



AMPULLA.

and dignity. Under Henry VIII., Thomas Cromwell (afterwards Earl of Essex) filled this office. In the time of Charles II., however, the situation had lost much of its importance and value; and it was then that, to make up for the decrease in the official salary and perquisites, the Regalia were first allowed to be exhibited to the public. In this reign, too, occurred the desperate attempt made by Blood and his accomplices to possess themselves of the Royal Jewels, an attempt as outrageous in its plan as extraordinary in its results." We quote these details from Mr. Hewitt's excellent account



AN OINTING SPOON.

of the Tower. The present keeper of the Regalia is E. L. Swift, Esq. barrister-at-law, to whose courtesy our artist is indebted for assistance in making his drawings of the Jewels.

The Regalia were originally kept in a small building on the south side of the White Tower; but, in the reign of Charles I., they were transferred to a strong chamber in the Martin Tower, afterwards called the Jewel Tower. Here they remained until the fire in 1841; when being threatened with destruction from the flames which were raging near them, they were carried away by the Warders, and placed for safety in the house of the Governor.



CORONATION SPUR.

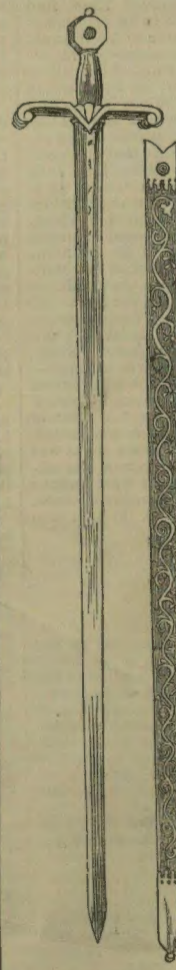
In 1842, they were removed to the new Jewel House, which is much more commodious than the old vaulted chamber in which they were formerly shown. Of this new Jewel House, with the mode in which the jewels are exhibited, engravings will be found in No. 36 of our journal. We shall now proceed to describe the several superb items engraved upon the annexed page. It should, however, be observed, that they are the symbols of royalty, which, from the restoration of the monarchy, have descended to our days.

THE QUEEN'S, OR IMPERIAL CROWN, was made for the coronation of her present Majesty. It is composed of a cap of purple velvet, enclosed by hoops of silver, richly dight with gems in the forms shown in our illustration. The arches rise almost to a point, instead of being depressed, are covered with pearls, and are surmounted by an orb of brilliants. Upon this is placed a Maltese or cross pattée of brilliants. Four crosses and four fleurs-



CORONATION BRACELETS.

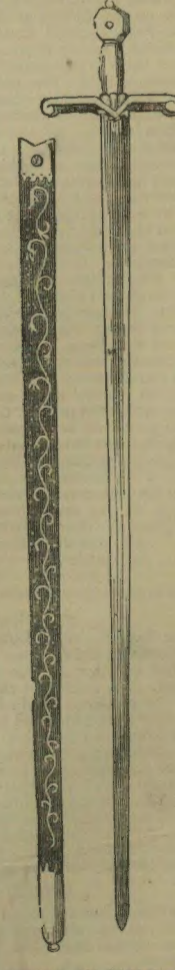
de-lis surmount the circlet, all composed of diamonds, the front cross containing the "inestimable sapphire," of the purest and deepest azure, more than two inches long, and an inch broad; and, in the circlet beneath it, is a rock ruby, of enormous size and exquisite colour, said to have been worn by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy, and by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. The circlet is enriched with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies. This crown was altered from the one constructed expressly for the coronation of King George IV.: the superb diadem then weighed 5½ lbs., and



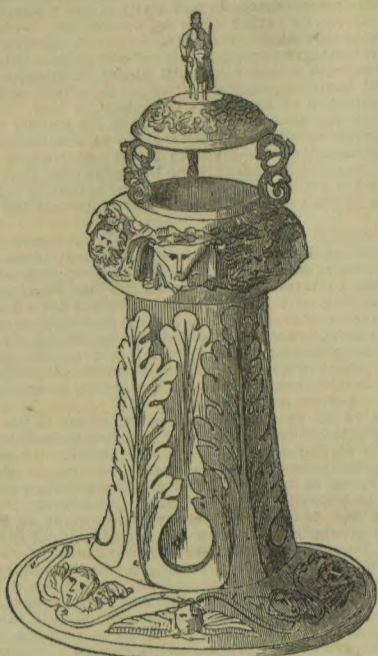
TEMPORAL SWORD OF JUSTICE.



SWORD OF MERCY, (SHEATHED.)



SWORD OF SPIRITUAL JUSTICE.



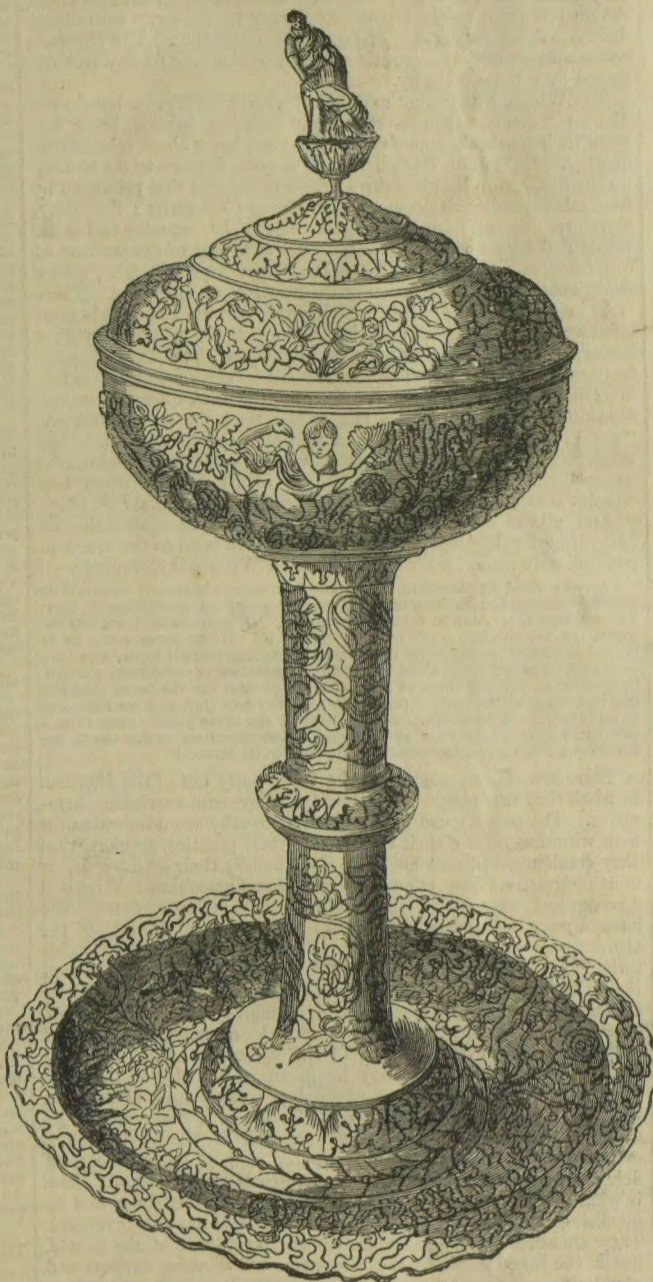
STATE SALT CELLAR.



SALT SPOON.



STATE SALT CELLARS.



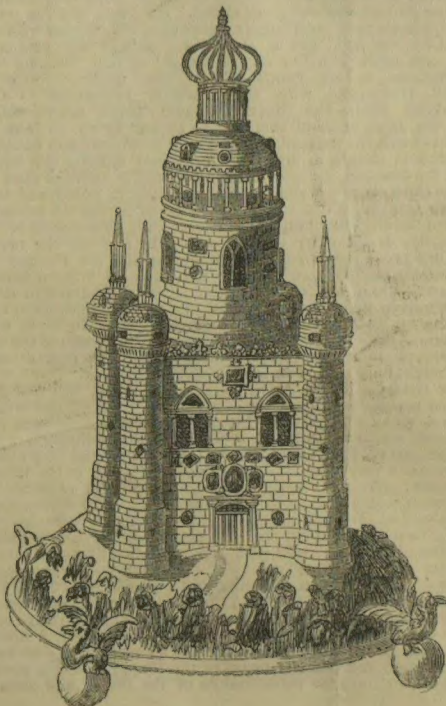
BAPTISMAL FONT.



STATE SALT CELLAR.

but, Mr. Strutt authenticates a picture, "made in the year 996," which represents that prince kneeling between two saints, who bear severally his sceptre and a globe, surmounted by a cross. This part of the Regalia, being indicative of supreme political power, has never been placed in the hands of

any but Kings or Queens *Regnant*. In the anomalous case of William and Mary as joint sovereigns,—the "other world" that Alexander wept for, was created; and the spare orb is still to be seen among the Royal jewels of England! This orb is a ball of gold, 6 inches in diameter, encompassed with a



STATE SALT CELLAR.

band of gold, set with emeralds, rubies, and pearls. On the top is a remarkably fine amethyst, nearly 1½ inch high, which serves as the foot or pedestal of a rich cross of gold, 3½ inches high, encrusted with diamonds; having in the centre, on one side, a sapphire, and an emerald on the other; four large pearls at the angles of the cross, a large pearl at the end of each limb, and three at the base; the height of the orb and cross being 11 inches.

THE QUEEN'S ORB is of smaller dimensions than the preceding, but of similar fashion and materials.

We now come to the Six Sceptres. First is

THE TEMPORAL SCEPTRE of Queen Victoria, of gold, 2 feet 9 inches in length; the staff very plain, but the pommel ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The *fleurs-de-lis* with which this sceptre was originally adorned, have been replaced by golden leaves, bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is variously jewelled, and has in the centre a large table diamond.

HER MAJESTY'S SPIRITUAL SCEPTRE, Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, is also of gold, 3 feet 7 inches long, set with diamonds and other precious stones. It is surmounted with an orb, banded with rose diamonds, bearing a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.

THE SCEPTRES, TEMPORAL and SPIRITUAL (William IV.), differ from the preceding, as shown in the engravings.



CORONATION TANKARD.

ST. EDWARD'S STAFF is a large golden rod, 4 feet 7½ inches long, with pike of steel at the lower end, about 4½ inches. The staff has foliated ornaments, and a mound and cross at the top. It is carried before the Sovereign, in the procession to the coronation.

THE QUEEN'S IVORY SCEPTRE was made for Maria d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx. This sceptre has been shown, but without any authority, as the sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn.

THE AMPULLA is an antique vessel of pure gold, used for containing the holy oil at coronations. It resembles an eagle with expanded wings, and is finely chased; the head screws off at the middle of the neck, for pouring in the oil, and the neck being hollow to the beak, the latter serves as a spout through which the consecrated oil is poured into

THE ANOINTING SPOON, which is also of pure gold: it has four pearls in the broadest part of the handle, and the bowl of the spoon is finely chased within and without; by its extreme thinness it appears to be ancient.

THE SPURS (one of which is engraved) are also used at coronations. They are of gold, elaborately wrought at the edges and the fastening; they have no rowels, but end in an ornamented point, being what are commonly denominated prick spurs. New richly-embroidered velvet straps were added to them for the coronation of George IV.

THE ARMILLAR, or BRACELETS, are of solid fine gold, chased, 1½ inch in breadth, edged with rows of pearls. They open by a hinge, and are enamelled with the rose, *fleur-de-lis*, and harp.

THE ROYAL SWORDS are named *Curtana*, or the Sword of Mercy, which we have engraved, sheathed; the Sword of Justice to the Spirituality, which is obtuse; the Sword of Justice to the Temporality, which is sharp at the point; and the Sword of State. Of these, the last alone is actually used in the coronation, being that with which the Sovereign is girded after the anointing; the rest are only borne in the procession by certain great officers.

A plain Gold Ring, with a large table ruby, on which is engraven a plain or St. George's cross, is always prepared for the coronation; but, of course, it must be newly made, or, at least, set, for each sovereign.

In the same chamber with the Crowns, Sceptres, and other Regalia used in the sacred ceremonial of the Coronation, is a very interesting collection of Plate, formerly used at Coronation Festivals; together with Fonts, &c. Amongst these are

THE QUEEN'S BAPTISMAL FONT is of silver, gilt, tastefully chased, and surmounted with two figures, emblematic of the baptismal rite: this font was formerly used at the christening of the Royal Family; but a new font, of more picturesque design, has lately been manufactured for her Majesty.



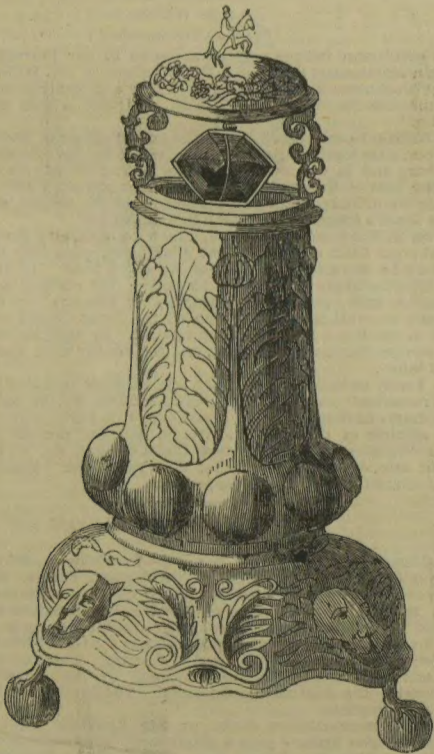
SACRAMENTAL FLAGON.

THE SALT-CELLARS are worth the inspection of the curious, both for their singular forms, and rich workmanship. We have engraved six of these superb table appointments, with one of the Salt-spoons. The most noticeable is that represented in the centre of the foot of the page—the *Golden Salt-cellar of State*, which is of pure gold, richly adorned with jewels, and grotesque figures in chased work. Its form is castellated, and it has hence been called a "model of the White Tower," to which, however, it bears a very slight resemblance: the receptacles for the salt are formed by the removal of the tops of the turrets.

There are, besides, in the Collection, a large Silver Wine Fountain, presented by the Corporation of Plymouth to Charles the Second; two massive Coronation Tankards, of gold; a Banqueting Dish; and other dishes and spoons, of gold, used at Coronation Festivals; besides a beautifully-wrought service of Sacramental Plate, employed at the Coronation, and used also in the Chapel of St. Peter in the Tower. We have engraved one of the Tankards, and a Flagon.

was worn by the King on his return in procession from the Abbey to the Hall at Westminster; but, on arriving at the Hall, he exchanged this crown, for one about half the weight, made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge for the occasion, the jewels being lent for the purpose. This light crown was broken up immediately afterwards.

THE OLD IMPERIAL CROWN (St. Edward's) is the one whose form is so familiar to us from its frequent representations on the coin of the realm, the royal arms, &c. It was made for the coronation of Charles II., to replace the one broken up and sold during the Civil Wars, which was said to have been worn by Edward the Confessor. With Charles's Crown, the act of coronation is performed: it is of gold, and consists of two arches crossing at the top, and rising from a rim or circlet of gold, over a cap of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine. The base of the arches on each side is covered by a cross pattée; between the crosses are four *fleurs-de-lis* of gold, which rise out of the circle; the whole of these are splendidly enriched with pearls and precious stones. On the top, at the intersection of the arches, which are somewhat depressed, are a mound and



STATE SALT CELLAR.

cross of gold, the latter encircled with a fillet, the former richly jewelled, and adorned with three pearls, one on the top, and one pendent at each limb.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CROWN is of pure gold, unadorned by jewels. On occasions of state, it is placed before the seat occupied by the Heir Apparent to the throne in the House of Lords.

THE QUEEN'S DIADEM, or circlet of gold, was made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, consort of James II.: it is richly adorned with large diamonds, curiously set, and the upper edge of the circlet is bordered with a string of pearls.

THE QUEEN CONSORT'S CROWN is the one used at coronations when the sovereignty exists in the male branch. It is of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with pearls and other costly jewels. The cap is of purple velvet, faced with ermine.

THE IMPERIAL ORB, or MOUND (fr. *monde*), is an emblem of sovereignty, said to be derived from Imperial Rome; and to have been first adorned with the cross by Constantine, on his conversion to Christianity. It first appears among the Royal insignia of England on the coins of Edward the Confessor

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 2.—Fourth Sunday in Lent.  
 MONDAY, 3.—Bollean died, 1711.  
 TUESDAY, 4.—Saladin died, 1193.  
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.  
 THURSDAY, 6.—Spring Quarter commences; Michael Angelo born, 1475.  
 FRIDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua martyred under Severus, A.D. 205.  
 SATURDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 8.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.	h. m. a.
43 9 27	10 15	10 59	11 44	0 0	0 20
0 47	1 15	1 40	2 2	2 25	

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. M. St. R." Winchester.—The numbers of the houses in Whitechapel-road commence from Whitechapel, High-street. There are both Camden-street and High-street, Camden-town.
- "E. R." will find the Dissolving Views described in the Magazine of Science.
- "Q. P." Lilac House.—Miss Lambert is the actual name.
- "Jeremy."—We think not.
- "J. H." Cranley.—"Pitman's System of Phonography" is published, and may be had of any bookseller.
- "H. C. B." Holland Park-terrace, is thanked; but the subject is objectionable.
- "Seltus." Dublin.—We had rather receive the evidence of Bowles and Johnson than the compilation referred to, as to the authorship in question.
- "H. W." Foley-place.—Probably, application to the Society of British Musicians might be of service.
- "A Subscriber." Hull.—The statement referred to is a misprint.
- "A Young Subscriber." Clapham, should apply to a coachmaker.
- "G. W. J. W." has confused two names: he has mistaken the author of "Past and Present," Mr. T. Carlyle, for Mr. R. Carile.
- "Cymro" may obtain a copy of "Campanalogia" of a dealer in old books.
- "A Subscriber." Dublin, should consult the description of the Great Britain Steam-ship, in Nos. 63 and 138 of our journal.
- "Enterprise" should apply to a manufacturer of papier-mâché, in London.
- "J. S." Ardwick.—A fine engraving of the Terra Cotta Church at Lezer Bridge, appeared in No. 144 of our journal.
- "A Subscriber." Liverpool.—Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., of King's Arms yard, are East India Agents.
- "C. J. K." Aldersgate.—The date of the first No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is May 14, 1842.
- "A. B. C."—Mr. Wakley has filled the office of Coroner for Middlesex about 9 years.
- "A Subscriber."—The practice in cases of architectural competitions is too various to be explained within our limits.
- "R. S." Inverness.—A bookbinder will remove the creases by pressing.
- "Peter Brown." Monkwearmouth, cannot be married again, whilst his first wife is living, although he may not have seen her for some years.
- "H. T. H."—We do not recommend "Building Associations."
- "L. F. C."—A letter should be addressed to the Secretary of the association.
- "A Constant Subscriber." Walsall.—The stamped copies of our View of London in 1842 can be forwarded post-free.
- "A Subscriber." Alton.—A tale, translated from the German, with illustrations, will appear in our journal of next week.
- "Juvenis."—The details of the bell, probably, next week.
- "Humble Servant." Bath.—There have been many conjectures as to the figures on the Portland Vase; and we have neither room nor inclination to add to their number.
- "A Subscriber." Manchester.—The remission of the duty on glass applies to glass used for windows, but is not a repeal of the window-tax.
- "A Regular Subscriber."—Lists of voters are customarily affixed to all church and chapel doors.
- "James."—The person in question is an English subject.
- "Our Correspondent" is recommended to tie up our journals separately; the postage within one week from the date of publication, is 2d. each.
- "A. C. S."—Pearls, if kept in magnesia for some time, will be, in part, restored to their natural whiteness.
- "Messieurs."—The Secretary to the Society of Painters in Water Colours is J. W. Wright, Esq., 5, Pall-mall East.
- "A Constant Reader." Bristol.—The marriage will, in either country, be illegal.
- "R. R." Exeter.—A relieving officer is not appointed by Government.
- "J. H." Cornwall.—We cannot give portraits of murderers.
- "A Constant Reader." Derry.—"Ratlin, the Reefer," is by the late Mr. Howard.
- "R. G." may obtain a Farmer's account-book of Mr. Wright, agricultural bookseller, 51, Haymarket.
- "All Hail."—The action of the Galvanic Telegraph is continued by the connection and disconnection of the galvanic current.
- "J. C." Mansfield, is thanked; but we have not room.
- "X. Y. Z." Repton.—The Nos. of our journal, if uncut, may be sent post free.
- "A Recent Subscriber." Limerick, is thanked.
- "Los."—No verbal will has been legal since the passing of the late act.
- "M. E. B."—Neither the Duchess of Kent nor the Queen Dowager could marry without the consent of her Majesty.
- "W." Nottingham.—The population of England and Wales at the decimal periods when the number has been taken during the present century, was as follows:—
- |      |    |    |    |            |
|------|----|----|----|------------|
| 1801 | .. | .. | .. | 8,872,980  |
| 1811 | .. | .. | .. | 10,150,615 |
| 1821 | .. | .. | .. | 11,978,875 |
| 1831 | .. | .. | .. | 13,897,167 |
| 1841 | .. | .. | .. | 15,911,725 |
- "Veteranus" informs us that many years since the game of billiards was often played on board of line-of-battle ships, both at sea and at anchor, even when the sea was rather rough, and probably is so still, but not with the ordinary balls and table. The rudder-head is the table, and the backgammon men supply the place of balls; a hollow is made for the pockets, and the ledges of the rudder, which form a moderate-sized table, are the cushions. These flat men do not easily slide from the lateral motion of the ship, and they obey the impulse of the queue, or mace, readily enough.
- Several communications, not answered this week, will be replied to in our next.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—Tales of the Colonies, 3rd edit.—Medicina Gymnastica, by Charles Ehrenhoff.—Edric the Saxon, a Tragedy.—The Midshipman's Friend, by Lieut. A. R. Eardley Wilmot.—Silent Love, a Poem, by the late J. Wilson, Esq.; 4th edit.—Knight's Weekly Volume: xxiv. Memoirs of a Working Man; xxv. The Cid; xxvi. Sketches of Literature and Learning in England, Series II., Vol. III.—Maxims and Opinions of his Grace the Duke of Wellington; with a Biographical Memoir. By G. H. Francis, Esq.—The Philosophy of Art, from the German of F. W. I. Von Schelling.—Jack's Shore-going Dreams of the late Experimental Cruise.—New and Improved Guide to Jersey.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.—Fraser's, Jerrold's Shilling, Cruikshank's Table-book, Illustrated Magazine.

ERRATA.—In the account of the Scottish Artists' Exhibition, in our last week's journal, for Maclean read Macleay; for Goulsy, Gourlay; and for the Brothers Lander, Lauder, Kennett, Macleay, and John Watson Gordon.

The site for the New Church at Notting Hill was not purchased and presented by Mr. R. Roy, as stated in our last, but was given by the owner of the land, I. W. Ladbroke, Esq., of Hilliers, Petworth, who also contributed £70 towards the building of the church.

In the 6th line of the sonnet on "Innocence," in our journal of last week, the word "womanhood" was substituted for "manhood."

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1845.

The Sugar Question will be debated in every possible shape and form in which it can be brought before the House; two nights of this week have been given to it; notices of motions on the same subject are still on the paper of the House, and others are daily added, so that though the first in order of precedence are disposed of, others take their place, and the list does not diminish. There appears to be several nights' discussion to be gone through before the Government get the House into the Committee of Ways and Means, and fairly and fully enter on the explanation of their plan. These debates are necessary, doubtless, and useful; but they are the reverse of interesting, the arguments are worn threadbare on both sides, and the speeches have consequently a wonderful sameness. Like the countenances of the sister nymphs in Ovid, they are all alike, though not exactly the same:—

Facies non omnibus una  
 Nec diversa tamen; quales decet esse sororum.

The same facts are repeated—the same opinions propounded—and all that can be done is to vary them a little, so that they are all, as we have said, neither quite alike nor altogether dissimilar.

Mr. Milner Gibson, as one of the champions of the Free Traders—came forward on Monday with his proposition for equalising the duty on all kinds of sugar, wherever or however grown, to make the duty in fact one of revenue only, and to do away with duties differential, discriminating, or protective, altogether. The House is not at all prepared to admit the proposition, and the motion was defeated by a large majority.

The Whigs, who coquet as it were, with Free Trade, but do not like to "commit themselves" to any extreme opinion, bring forward their condemnation of the present plan, but without substituting another. Lord John Russell says it is quite illusory to try to keep up the distinction between slave grown sugar and that produced by free labour, when it comes from foreign countries; the duty, therefore, on all foreign sugars might be equalised, but he would still keep up the differential duty in favour of the produce of our colonies. Lord John Russell is, in fact, a protectionist, with a slight abatement or relaxation of the principle on one point. There is an inconsistency in this of which Sir Robert Peel has made most effective use against him; all his arguments are in favour of Free Trade, and against protection; but against a Free Trade motion he gives his vote. It is the same with his opposition to the Income-tax; he denounces it as oppressive, inquisitorial, unequal, unjust, objectionable in every way. The public read the speech and say, "good; we are also for the most part of the same opinion." But what does the same public think when the same Lord John who so condemns the tax, uniformly votes in its favour, when any attempt is made to modify its most objectionable features?

And all the Whigs follow in his train, speaking against the tax and voting for it. They thus lay themselves open to the retort so triumphantly made by Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday evening:—

I am surprised at observing that while honourable members continue to make attacks on the Income tax and on the policy of continuing it, they, nevertheless, determine to vote in its favour. If honourable members object to the Income-tax, why not vote against it? If the Income-tax be so inquisitorial and so oppressive in its tendency as they state it to be, why concur in my proposal to continue it for three years longer; and more particularly so when you say there is no sufficient ground for the belief that this tax will cease at the end of three years? You say that you see reason to think this tax will be continued even beyond the three years; how, then, I ask, can you reconcile your avowed and direct objection to this tax to the fact of your being placidly contented to vote in its favour?

There seems to us no getting the Whig party out of the dilemma in which they are placed; we doubt if they can extricate themselves. The country can have neither sympathy nor admiration for men who thus oppose their opinions to their practice, support what they condemn, and vote for what, if we believe their own words, is most oppressive. Why, what is the use of an Opposition? Why is it a recognised element in the working of our Constitution? We have always thought it was to act as a check to the acts of the Government of the day, if they should be considered "inquisitorial," or "oppressive," or "unjust." A fair, upright, and consistent Opposition in the House of Commons is the only security the people have against the power of a majority degenerating into oppression. To afford that protection, it is by no means necessary to carp and cavil at every measure of the Executive; nay, in many things a generous support may be given to it. But, on the other hand, it is a complete betrayal of the duty of an honest Opposition, believing a measure to be bad, mischievous, and deserving of all the adjectives that can be heaped together for the description of evil, to give to that measure all the active support which the trust delegated by the people enables a representative to bestow. This is what the Opposition, with a few exceptions, has done, and its members, as a party, may depend on it they will have their reward. They are alienating from themselves the confidence of the people, just at the juncture when the Government is winning support and popularity among the great trading interests of the kingdom. There is nothing Englishmen so much despise as insincerity, and of this, since the commencement of the Session, there has been an abundant display in the ranks of "Her Majesty's Opposition." Lord John Russell's proposition on the sugar duties was negatived, we should add, on Wednesday evening, by a majority of 95.

## MORTALITY AMONG STATESMEN, NOBLEMEN, AND MEN OF LETTERS.

DEATHS OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, SIR T. POWELL BUXTON, AND THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.

When men of elevated rank, distinguished ability, or lofty and acknowledged genius, are passing from among us, bound on their higher journey, and leaving to us the memory of their worth or vices—the landmarks of their busy existence, and the contemplation of their world-career—it becomes not only a wholesome study, but a duty which man owes to himself in his acquirements of self-knowledge, to bestow some thoughtfulness and regard upon the lives and deaths of persons who held like prominence in society, and were placed by genius or destiny upon pedestals before mankind. It cannot be amiss, then, to glance at that rapid obituary among the celebrated which we have so lately had to record, and which, within only the past and the present week, has included the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Mornington, Sir Fowell Buxton, the Rev. Sydney Smith, and poor Blanchard, the poet-author, more known to the public by his works than by his name.

We are not going to pen biographies, or even life-sketches, of any of these distinguished persons—but we are going to see how and why they were distinguished, and what mental sway they exercised over their brotherhood in a world which they have left for ever.

The Marquis of Westminster has left behind him a character which it behoves society scrupulously to weigh, and that because we do not think society ever derived its rightful claims from its possessor. In saying this, we do not violate the precept *nil nisi bonum* in any offensive sense. The Marquis of Westminster was a good man; innocently amiable—irreproachable of conduct—an exemplary husband and father—and, in all matters of social intercourse, presenting a softened aspect of disposition which most men beheld with approbation and esteem. But the Marquis of Westminster was more than the mere quiet English nobleman studying the amenities of a high and peaceful station; he was, if we mistake not, the very richest peer in all the land, and in that capacity we do not think that he put sufficient faith in that truest and most forcible axiom—a moral responsibility that property has its duties as well as its rights. If it was not the good fortune of the Marquis to have been largely endowed by Providence with mental capacity—if he was not born a statesman, and if the genius of Giffard could not make him one—if his want of real learning was quizzed by Sheridan in his youth—and if the mediocrity of his talents did not correspond with the powerful influences of his station in maturer years—the world tolerated these drawbacks, and assuredly the fault or error was not to be set down to him. But, if, on the other hand, the possession of the most enormous and unbounded wealth in lands and houses, in funds and forests—if holding the keys that could spring the fountain of a river of gold, he lived in times of need and activity, with no other apparent anxiety than carefully to hoard, and assiduously to increase this unnatural stream of riches—if he has left behind him rather, proofs of the eligibility of his investments than monuments of the beauty of his charity, or the glory of his love—if, in a word, the money chest of Dives, the broad lands of his hereditaments, and the Pimlico speculations, so admirably profitable, which bear the name of Wilton, Eaton, and Belgrave—all titles of his family—if these be all that attach to the memory of the Marquis by which he is known by the people, or rendered remarkable as a public man, then, we repeat, that property must, in some measure, have forgotten its duties; and that, with regret for the death of the abstract good nobleman, is mingled some mortification, that the means were neglected which might have made him also a public benefactor.

Stars, ribands, titles, squares, terraces, and parks, will not give the Marquis that position in the history of his country, which the wealthiest patrician in England ought always to obtain. The arts alone open a field of fame and beauty which tell their indelible story in the civilization of empires.

In the Earl of Mornington society lost—after he had long and well served it—a man of a very different order of mind from that of the titled Cæsar of Moor Park. His life is worthy of regard in several aspects. Born in that great family which produced the Victor of Assaye, the Peninsula, and Waterloo—as well as the great statesmanship of another Wellesley who directed the mightiest branch of our territory and power beyond the seas—he affords a peculiar contrast, mingled with some points of resemblance too, to the character of the brother who was a scholar and statesman, and of the brother who was and is a statesman and a warrior. No doubt he had always in his earlier life great ambition; but the elements of greatness which gave vitality and success to the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, the lamps of their genius, which crowned their acts and arms, were not within him; he had good talents wedded to mediocrity—he had something of the literary and poetical tastes of the Marquis, and a good deal of the matter-of-fact business perseverance of the Duke and such ends and

habits alike he devoted to the public service, often with great sagacity, and always with plodding earnestness and industry. He thus presented the example of moderate ability, pursuing the functions of duty to the fullest extent that society could demand; and was not the worse, but rather the better in his nature, for having loftier aspirations than his mental strength had the full power to realize. We say this without reference to his politics, in which, with one slight exception, it is not our purpose to take part.

He passed through a long routine of official situation, and filled many offices without incurring any amount of public odium, except during his partial administration of the affairs of Ireland in 1809. There the crisis which beset him was altogether far, far above his genius, and completely tested the mediocrity which we have given as the characteristic of his talents. The Ministry of that day were in no better odour of triumph for their prosecution of the Roman Catholic Delegates than, than are the Ministers of this for the state trial of O'Connell, and as the Old Agitator was then a young giant, he gave a very considerable crushing and flaying to the Irish Secretary.

Lord Maryborough did not abandon his political career until he had the sagacity to perceive that although he was fulfilling duties, he was not acquiring distinctions, and then he took the discreet measure of throwing himself into the background of public affairs. He displayed in this as in many other matters, considerable judgment. He is not a man for history—but he lived to prove what energy, activity, and perseverance will accomplish, even without genius, towards social elevation—although we must omit to make allowance against his official merits for the natural influence of the more majestic power of his distinguished brothers. Doubtless, too, he will long continue to hold a corner in the public memory, on account of his being a member of so glorious a race.

At the name of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, we are able to bestow one of those gentle tributes of departed worth. He was a philanthropist labouring in the cause of brotherhood, humanity, and liberty. He was not greatly gifted, and was but moderately schooled with learning or adorned with accomplishments; but he had a studious and thoughtful—a pure and tutored mind; and if he allowed the fever of public ambition to burn within it, it was rather the hope to associate his name with works of freedom and of peace than to plunge into stormier turmoil of political excitement. His principal attention was directed to the improvement of prison discipline, the destruction of the odious barbarity of burning the Hindoo widows, and the total abolition of the trade in slaves. In and out of Parliament he directed his mind to these ends with untiring patience, bearing the odium of the imputation of quackery with more self-consciousness of duty than thought of anger; and though he lately withdrew himself from public life, he has descended to the grave with a Christian reputation and a good name.

We come now—to speak it invidiously—to the noblest Roman of them all, for vigour of intellect, genius, and wit.

The Reverend Sydney Smith was one of the most remarkable men of his own or any age. We are not going to speak of his career from the time of his leaving Oxford, with a strong foundation of learning upon which to work, his fame, to the period of his death as the celebrated Canon of St. Paul's; but, as we said, only to glance at the sources of his distinction, which are those of which we are ever most proud—those of which it ever gives us the dearest pleasure to approve. Springing in the gifted mind, and flowing over the intellect with a grace and glory which inspire and forge within us—yet in the heart and in the brain—the one precious link of intelligence and immortality which seems to bind us to Heaven. Sydney Smith was of the most highly gifted of God, whose servant he was upon earth.

In periodical literature he was a giant—having made the celebrity (in conjunction with Brougham and other bright spirits) of the "Edinburgh Review," as Giffard, once the tutor of the Marquis of Westminster, made the "Quarterly." Mr. Smith was himself a tutor to the family of the member for Cirencester—Mr. Beach. In politics he was a Whig, and a consistent one, but he helped his party with a fearless independence of it that was most delightfully refreshing. Who will forget his conjured picture of Lord John Russell directing the channel?

As a wit, he was really the chief star of modern society, and literature. Poor Theodore Hook alone equalled him in readiness and brilliancy, but Hook was never so powerful nor so punishing in his sarcasm. Although the Catholic question has been so long drowned in the whirlpool of political events—still the point, pungency, ay, and even the popularity, of Peter Plymley's letters remain. The lectures and sermons which taught and delighted thousands, have twenty thousand-fold been multiplied in print. But his letters of attack on persons or grievances were, and are, imitable. Where shall we find anything more withering than his epistles upon the Pennsylvania bonds, or his searching sarcasm against the railway directors who locked him up in their carriages. All that he has done, however, indicates ability of the highest order—mind, power, reasoning, judgment—in a word—genius.

## THE DECORATIVE PAINTERS OF THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. F. Sang's letter, published as an "advertisement" in the *Times* of Monday last, charging you with "a very erroneous statement," in having "associated the name of another individual with his own," as painters of the beautiful encaustic decorations of the New Conservative Club-house, I have to inform you that not only was M. Naundorf associated with him, but that thirteen "individuals" besides shared with him the responsibilities of the work. The names of these artists are—Benson, Schleicher, Fahn, Kitzrow, Hundt, Wolf, Haberstroh, Schröder, Fischer, Bachmeier, Claussen, Ehlers, and Holm; and as a perpetual memorial of their several labours, their monograms, along with Mr. Sang's, are actually placed on a series of ornamental shields painted in the bordering of the hall ceiling. It is true that Mr. Sang took the general direction of the work, but not, as he himself must acknowledge, to the extent of depriving the executive painters of their personal share in the credit which attaches to their united performances. I am, sir, your obedient servant, STEPHEN SLY.

Feb. 27, 1845. 11, Boulevard-street.

[Of course, we do not wish to deprive Mr. Sang of any credit which is justly due to him, for the execution of the work in question; and we have inserted the above letter as the explanation of the Artist who copied the Monograms.—Ed.]

MR. WARD.

(From a Correspondent.)

This gentleman (whose portrait appeared in our journal of last week) was born March 21st, 1812, and is the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, who distinguished himself so much by his manly and straight-forward conduct when member for the City of London, and who is also the well known cricketer.

Mr. William George Ward is also the great-nephew of Mr. Plumer Ward, who, soon after leaving Christ Church (where he was educated), was called to the bar; and in the course of a few years produced his elaborate work on "The Law of Nations." This book first attracted Pitt's attention, as evincing no ordinary talent and conception of the subject, and led to Mr. Plumer Ward's future advancement in political life.

Mr. W. G. Ward commenced his career by obtaining the gold medal for the best prose Latin composition, at Winchester, when only 15 years of age; and where he was also senior prefect for some time. In 1831, he entered Christ Church, where he kept all his terms; but wishing to remain at Oxford another term, previous to going up for honours, the Dean objected. The result was that he took his name off the Christ Church books, and succeeded in getting a scholarship at Lincoln. In 1835, he obtained what is called an open fellowship at Balliol, and was shortly after appointed mathematical tutor.

It is hardly necessary to say that originally his opinions were anything but "Tractarian" (indeed, we hear little of them till the end of 1835); on the contrary, he was decidedly opposed to this party, and was an enthusiastic admirer of the late Dr. Arnold, and the present Archbishop of Dublin. Whilst an undergraduate at Christ Church, Mr. W. G. Ward was a constant attendant at the debating club, called the "Union," and distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, are at present at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the private chapel at the Palace, and during the week the Queen and Prince have taken their accustomed promenades and carriage airings. On Wednesday the Queen held a Court, for the reception of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, who has recently arrived in England. Her Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Palace accompanied by his Excellency Count Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador. The Earl of Aberdeen attended during the reception.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency Baron Brunow gave a magnificent entertainment on Wednesday evening at Ashburnham-house, commencing with a banquet, which was graced with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. After the banquet, which was of the most superb description, the Baroness Brunow held a *soirée*. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the French Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, and many other foreign Ministers, as well as nearly 200 members of the aristocracy, honoured the Baroness with their company on the occasion.

BIRTHDAY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Monday was the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge. In the forenoon the Duchess of Gloucester paid a congratulatory visit to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Albert, attended by Col. Wyld, also arrived at Cambridge House, to pay a visit of congratulation to the royal duke. In the evening his Royal Highness's tradesmen illuminated their houses.

DEATH OF LADY ELIZABETH BOURKE.—We have to record the demise of Lady Elizabeth Bourke, which took place at Cheltenham. Her ladyship's death was quite unexpected, having, on the evening previous to her demise retired to rest apparently as well in health as usual. The deceased was third daughter of the third, and sister to the present, Earl of Mayo.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.**—We understand that, according to the present arrangements, her Majesty and Prince Albert's visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, and the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood, is intended to take place during the Easter recess.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.**—On Tuesday the remains of the late Marquis of Westminster, were interred at the village of Eccleston. The funeral was strictly private, otherwise a display might have been seen worthy of the character of the noble dead.

### MURDER IN HAMPESTEAD FIELDS.

Last week, in our latest impression, we mentioned the discovery of the body of a murdered man in Haverstock field, Hampstead. The deceased turns out to be Mr. James Delarue, a professor of music, residing near Easton-square, but no relative to the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Bunhill-row, as was reported. An inquest was held on the body at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, Hampstead, on Monday evening, and the evidence given will best explain the circumstances of the murder, about which, as usual, the penny a-liners have invented a great many unfounded but exciting incidents. The face of the deceased was covered with blood, and the head was much mutilated.

Mr. Richard Rogers Perry was first called: He said I am a surgeon, and reside at Hampstead. About a quarter before nine o'clock on Friday evening I was called to this house to see the body of the deceased, by a policeman. I found it lying in the cottage where it has just been viewed by the jury. On examination, I found that the deceased was quite dead, and that he had received several wounds on the head. At the back of the head I found a wound of great extent, lacerating the scalp to the length of about four inches, and another smaller wound just above it, about an inch and a half long. The first wound appeared to me to have completely divided the scalp, but the second wound did not. There was a large contusion over the right eye and temple, and a wound in the centre of it, from which blood was still oozing, and also a bruise on the left temple. I have no doubt that the wounds I have described were inflicted by some blunt cutting instrument.

By the Coroner: I have no doubt but the wounds I have described in the scalp are also connected with a much more deeply seated injury, but I cannot speak positively on this point, as the head has not been shaved. I have no doubt but the wounds I have described are the result of blows, and that they have produced death.

Edward Hilton: I am a master baker, residing at West-end, Hampstead. On Friday evening I was on business at No. 6, Haverstock-terrace, the house of a Mrs. Bakewell. (Haverstock-terrace is by the side of Hampstead-road.) I was standing just opposite the gate which leads into the field or garden, and heard screams of murder, which seemed to come from Bellsizelane, in the direction of a dead wall there. The cries were repeated from six to eight times. I thought they sounded like the cries of a woman.

Coroner: What did you do.—Witness: I thought that some man was beating his wife, because the sounds appeared to be those of a woman's voice. I spoke to Mrs. Bakewell's servant, and said, "Young woman, do you hear cries of murder?" She made no reply, however, and shutting the door went into the house. Whilst I was on the steps of the door I heard the cries of murder, and went towards the field. I entered the field to the extent of 20 rods, but then I heard no more cries. After this I went on my business, and in two or three minutes I met a policeman, and told him to search the field down by the outside wall. I did not go with him. I know now where the body was found; it was exactly in the track whence the cries came, the corner of Haverstock field, very near a pond, and half a mile from the spot where I was when I heard them.

Daniel Delarue, the brother of the deceased, said: I am a compositor, and live at the Albion Coffee-house, No. 26, Upper Marylebone-street. I identify the body as that of my brother, James Delarue. He was a professor of the pianoforte, and resided at No. 55, Whittlebury-street, Easton-square, in the parish of St. Pancras. He was in his 33rd year. He was not married, to my knowledge. I last saw him alive on Sunday se'night, the 10th of February, on which occasion he asked me to get him a ticket for the Anti-Corn Law League meeting. He was in very good health, and was at home on that day. He taught in various directions, but principally in this. I know of no appointment he had on Friday evening. He carried money, and a great deal sometimes, about him. I know of no one who intended to do him any harm.

Coroner: Have you any suspicion of anybody meditating mischief against him? If you have, I do not ask you to say who it was now, but was that the case?—Witness: No Sir.

John Baldock, police constable 304 S, said:—I am stationed on duty at Hampstead. Last Saturday at a quarter past 7 o'clock, I was on Haverstock-hill. Mr. Hilton, the baker, told me there were cries of murder in a field behind the hill. I had not heard any cries. I went to the field in company with Mr. Hilton, who was coming out of his house on the terrace at the time. When I got into the field I listened to hear if any one was running. I took the pathway, but found nothing. I left the field, having gone right through Bellsizelane. I then met my sergeant, to whom I communicated what had occurred, and we examined the field together, and discovered the body of the deceased in the west-end corner of it, close against the railing, on the other side of which is a path at four or five feet distance, leading from Primrose-hill to Bellsizelane. There was a dead wall belonging to Bellsizelane house, close at hand. Deceased was lying on his back quite dead, but the body was warm. He was dressed entirely, but his hat lay about two feet from his left foot. I remained with the body while my sergeant went for a stretcher, when the body was brought to this house. The inside of the hat was bloody.

The hat was produced. The lining was stained with blood, but not extensively. It was bruised, and the blow had cracked the side of it. The blow, by the appearance of the hat, would seem to have been given by a round cudgel.

Witness continued.—His coats were both open. I found two keys in his left trousers pocket, and a tin snuff-box in his coat-pocket; also a letter. [The letter was handed to the Coroner. It was said to be from "Caroline," and requested Mr. Delarue to meet her at the place where they had spent so many half-hours together, as she had something of the first importance to communicate.] None of the pockets were turned inside out. There was a pocket handkerchief in his hat. There was no money in his pocket. The pockets of his trousers were buttoned up. I found a large pool of blood near the feet of the body; his shirt bosom was covered with blood. There was blood on the bottom rail of the fence, which has about three or four rails; also on the top railing where his hands had been.

Coroner: What makes you say "his" hands?—Witness: The print of some one's fingers bloody. I did not observe blood upon his hand. There were no marks of struggling; but the ground was frozen quite hard.

Coroner: Does any one know whether he had property about him?—Daniel Delarue: He usually carried a watch with a gold guard. I might say on every occasion.

Baldock: There was blood on the rails about two or three yards from the body. I went on the following morning, and observed a little blood on the wall. No weapon of any kind was found on the spot.

Thomas Fletcher, 24 S, sergeant of police, alluded to by the last witness, merely corroborated his statement.

James Kitchener: I live at No. 55, Whittlebury-street. I am a baker, am landlord of the house. Deceased, whom I identify, lodged with me, and had done so upwards of three years, since the time I took the house from him, he having kept it before I had it. I cannot say when I saw him alive last, as I did not constantly see him. I did not see him for a month together sometimes. I do not know that he had any watch or property about him on Friday, or that he had any engagement to meet any one that night. I suspect no one of intending to do mischief to him.

Susan Kitchener: Lives with her brother, Mr. Delarue lodged with them. Saw him on Friday evening at half past six, in the back parlour. He had on his hat and wrapper coat, and said he was going out. He did not say where he was going, but he told her to keep the fire in. He had a watch and gold chain. Saw it on Friday morning.

The Coroner here expressed a wish that the room should be cleared, as he wished to consult with the police as to the best mode of tracing the guilty parties. The room was accordingly cleared, and the jury sat with closed doors for nearly an hour, during which time it was understood that the Coroner had a long conversation with the police officers of the detective force and several of the witnesses who had been previously examined. At the end of that period the inquest was adjourned, in order, if possible, that further evidence might be obtained.

### THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.—APPREHENSION OF HOCKER'S BROTHER.

The inquiry was resumed on Thursday morning, at the same place. Another young man named James Hocker, a brother of the prisoner Thomas Henry Hocker, was apprehended on Wednesday night, by Inspector Grey, on the Coroner's order. When brought into the room he appeared dreadfully pale, but during the proceedings he manifested the greatest indifference, and as frequently observed to smile. He has a very juvenile appearance.

The evidence of Mr. Perry, the surgeon, which was taken at the first sitting, having been read over to him by Mr. Mills, the deputy coroner, Mr. Perry proceeded to say, that since the last examination he had shaved the head of the deceased, and found various bruises, and three small wounds, two of which had penetrated the scalp, and one partially so; the left temple muscle was much softened, and excessively black from the repeated blows. There was no effusion of any kind of fluid. No fracture of the skull was discovered; there was no extravasation, and the brain presented a perfect healthy appearance. He considered the cause of death to have been concussion of the brain—the result of repeated blows. Such injuries could not have been inflicted upon a man by himself or by a fall; it was quite impossible. The injuries might have been inflicted with a crow bar, or a very heavy stick or bludgeon.

By the Coroner: There were no marks or bruises about the body; there was a slight mark on the finger. The nose was dirty, and besmeared with blood, but there was no decided bruise upon it.

Inspector Grey called.

Mr. Wakley: Do you see any person present now who was in the

prisoner's room when you took him into custody?—Inspector Grey: Yes, this person, his brother.

Police-Sergeant, 21 T, was next called, and repeated the evidence which he gave at the Marylebone Police court. The witness to day stated, that after the brother of the prisoner had said, "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it," he added, "for he can see that you are telling him a lie."

By the Coroner: The precise expression used by the brother was "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it, for he can see you are telling a lie."

The Coroner here remarked, that it was most unfair and repugnant to the administration of justice; that the accused, Thomas Hocker, should not be present to hear what was said against him. Two persons were now in custody, one taken by the police without a warrant and the other by his orders. One was present in this court, the other was not. He would put it to the jury whether they would proceed with an inquiry, the party accused of the murder not being present?—The foreman of the jury said his brother jurors were unanimous in not proceeding with the inquiry unless the accused party was present.

Mr. Wakley said, he should take care to mention the subject elsewhere, so as to obtain an alteration. If he failed he should resign his office of Coroner.

After some further conversation it was arranged that the inquest should stand adjourned until (this) Saturday morning.

James Hocker was then asked whether he lived at 11, Victoria-terrace?—He replied that the back room in which he and his brother had been found had been taken for them by their father, who had not room for all in his own house.

Mr. Wakley: What is your business?—Prisoner: I am a ladies' shoe maker.

Mr. Wakley: What is your brother?—Prisoner: He was a teacher of music, and kept tradesmen's books.

The father of the prisoners, who is not in custody, against whom there is no suspicion, and who is a very respectable man, was then called in and questioned. He stated that he was a ladies' shoemaker, living at 17, Charles-street, Portland town.

At this point the room was cleared, and the coroner remained in conversation with some of the witnesses for a considerable time with closed doors.

Mr. Lander, the solicitor, attended to watch the case on the part of the prisoners.

### EXAMINATION OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER, AT MARYLEBONE POLICE-OFFICE.

On Wednesday morning, a man who had been apprehended on suspicion of the murder, was examined at Marylebone Police-office, and of course there was great curiosity manifested. The prisoner was placed at the bar a few minutes after eleven. The name he had given was *Thomas Henry Hocker*, schoolmaster, No. 11, Victoria-terrace, Portland-town. His age, as stated on the police-sheet, is twenty two. He was dressed in a brown frock coat with velvet collar, black waistcoat and trousers, and had on a black satin stock.

Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner): You are of course aware of the very serious charge against you. Have you any friends or professional adviser present?—Prisoner: No, Sir.

Mr. Rawlinson: How long have you been in custody?—Prisoner: Ever since twelve last night.

Mr. Rawlinson: Then you have had time enough allowed you to send to your friends had you thought proper to do so.

The following evidence was then given:—

Edward Hilton, a baker, of West-end, Hampstead, who heard the cries of murder on Friday night, and John Baldock, the police constable who found the body, together with Sergeant Fletcher, were examined, but their evidence was precisely similar to that given before the coroner on Monday last.

The letter found upon the deceased's person, and signed "Caroline," was produced, but the magistrate declined for the present reading it.

Mr. Perry, the surgeon who examined the deceased body, then deposed to the nature of the wounds found upon the head. He attributed death to concussion of the brain, caused by a wound inflicted with a blunt instrument.

Sarah Kitchener, of 55, Whittlebury-street: The deceased lived at our house. I saw Mr. James Delarue for the last time, in the back parlour, about six o'clock on Friday evening. He went out shortly afterwards. He said he should be back in an hour or an hour and a half. He never came back. I have since seen the deceased body, which I know to be his.

James Kitchener, baker, of 55, Whittlebury-street, and brother to the last witness, who acts as servant: Deceased lodged at my house. I had not seen him for a week or a fortnight; sometimes I did not see him so often. I heard of this murder on Saturday evening, and on Sunday went up to Hampstead, where I saw a dead body, which was that of Mr. James Delarue. I was pretty sure it was he who had been murdered from what I had heard.

I took the house of deceased three years ago last Christmas, when he became lodger instead of landlord. He had buried his mother and sister, and therefore, gave up the house.

Mr. Rawlinson: Do you know that he had any enemies?—Witness: No; I do not.

Have you ever seen the person at the bar in the company of the deceased?—No; I have not.

Constable 21 T, on the Hammersmith and Chiswick Station: Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday evening I received information that Thos. Hocker (the prisoner) was the particular acquaintance of the deceased, Delarue, and that he had been seen with a considerable quantity of money in his possession. In consequence of this information I went with Inspector Partridge and Sergeant Bickerson to the prisoner's lodgings, at No. 11, Victoria-terrace, Portland-town. This was about a quarter past one this morning. I rang the bell, and a person came down partially undressed. I asked if Thomas Hocker lived there. He said he was Thomas Hocker. I then went in and told him I was a sergeant of police, and was going to take him into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of the deceased Delarue. Up to that time he had not said anything. I asked him to show me his apartments.

Mr. Rawlinson: What I when you said you were going to take him into custody for a murder, he said nothing?—Witness: He said he knew Delarue. I told him I wished to see his apartments. He said, "I will show you them; follow me." He took me into a room on the second floor. His brother was in bed in the same room, and he told him to get up and dress himself. I commenced searching, when his brother said to the prisoner, "Tom, tell the policeman all you know about it." The prisoner then went to the bedside, took a watch from under the pillow, and said, "That is Delarue's; he gave it to me last Friday morning, about ten o'clock, for me to sell it for him."

He afterwards gave me some duplicates, which he said related to other property which he had pledged for Delarue. (They were for a watch-guard and seal and a ring, pledged in September and October last.) I afterwards took him down stairs, and his brother went with us. I then went to Inspector Partridge, who was waiting at a short distance, and gave him the watch and other articles. After that he was taken to Hampstead station. Inspector Partridge said to his brother, "It's no good your going with us, because you can't remain with your brother."

Inspector Partridge, of the A division of police. The last witness came to me about eleven o'clock last night, and told me of the information he had received. In consequence of that I went to 17, Charles-street, Portland Town, at which house I was told that the prisoner's father lived then, and where I expected to get some important information, but failed, and therefore sent the last witness to Hocker's own lodging. When the prisoner was taken into custody he said he wished to go to his father's to put on a pair of boots. When he got there I told his father that he was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Delarue. After he had put on his boots I took him back to his lodging in Victoria-terrace, obtained a light, and went up to his room, examined every article, and found some old clothes between the sacking and the bed, and also some on the top of the bed. In the drawer of a table in this room there were letters, papers, and memoranda. The letters which the last witness gave me are 76 in number. These were in addition to those I found. I have not had time to examine them, but I believe they are all in the hand writing of one young lady. On the mantle shelf I found a half sovereign and a shilling. The prisoner said he had more money, and he supposed he had dropped a sovereign on the bed, and on going towards it he found the sovereign on the bed. From thence I conveyed him to the Hampstead station.

Mr. Rawlinson: Was there not something said about a button being found?—Inspector Partridge: Yes, sir; but we have not yet had time to compare it with the clothes of the deceased. If your worship will give us a remand, we shall be able to bring witnesses to prove that the prisoner made several purchases of new clothing on the Saturday.

Joseph Shackell stated: I am an inspector of the A. division of ("Detective") police. I received information of this murder on Saturday-night. On examining the place where the crime had been committed, I came to the conclusion that deceased had been robbed, and learned that he had had a watch with him on the Friday, at two o'clock. I then, with other officers, proceeded to the deceased's lodgings in Whittlebury-street, and, with a number of obscene prints, found, rolled up, some bills and receipts; one of the bills was for a watch, which had been purchased of Mr. Finer, in High Holborn, in May last. The description of the watch given in the bill answers exactly with that of the watch delivered up by the prisoner, and which was seen in the possession of the deceased at two o'clock on Friday.

Susan Kitchener recalled, said she could not identify the watch, but thought the chain attached to it was the same as that she observed on Mr. Delarue on Friday. He got up a little after nine on that morning, and breakfasted as soon as he came down.

Mr. Delarue identified the watch as that of his deceased brother, but the chain attached, he said, was not that which he had seen on it on the Sunday previous to his death. The chain then attached was a solid gold chain worth about five pounds.

The Magistrate having been informed that there was no more evidence forthcoming at present, addressed the prisoner, and said—I find it necessary to detain you upon this charge, and you will be remanded, unless you can tell me anything to convince me of your innocence. You will use your own discretion as to saying anything, but it is my duty to tell you, that whatever you do say will be taken down, and may be used against you.

Prisoner (in a calm tone of voice, and unshaken manner): I will say one thing, and that is, that I can bring witnesses to prove that I did not leave

home on Friday evening until a quarter or ten minutes to eight. That is all I will say to-day, if you please.

Mr. Rawlinson: Well, then, I shall remand you until Tuesday next; and in the meantime, if the Coroner chooses to see you, I shall have no objection.

Prisoner (calmly): Very well, Sir.

The prisoner was, about two years ago, assistant master at an infant school, in North street, Lisson-grove, but was discharged from his situation.

### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The curiosity usually excited in the public mind by occurrences of this description seems upon the present occasion to be greater than ever. Immense numbers of persons have visited the field which was the scene of the murder. The visitors were not confined to persons of the lower classes of society. Several carriages containing ladies, on Tuesday, drove up to the field, and gentlemen on horseback, attended by their grooms, rode across to view the place. Not content with seeing, many brought away boughs and twigs from the surrounding trees, and chips from the fence against which the unfortunate man fell after he was struck, and whereon the marks of the bloody fingers of the murderers were imprinted. It may be remembered that after the murder of Weare by Thurtell, the rage for collecting relics was so great, that a whole hedge disappeared, and the water in the pond in which the body was thrown, was diminished by the bottles full carried away to be stored in the museums of private collections.

The particulars published in the journals respecting this murder are, in many instances, very incorrect, with the exception of the evidence at the inquest.

We, therefore, omit many of the surmises which have been made on the subject, and merely supply particulars either received from good sources or from which the inaccuracies have been expunged.

It appears that the murdered man, who is but 33 years of age, had for some period been acquainted with a young woman, with whom, according to the letter found in his possession, he was in the habit of having occasional meetings in the neighbourhood of the locality where he met his tragic end. Shortly before 7 o'clock on Friday evening week, the murdered man was seen in company with the girl in question. They were seen together in the neighbourhood of the Swiss Cottage, and she was observed to leave him, taking her direction towards the Regent's-park.

The ground has been measured, and the distance of the spot where the body was found from Haverstock-terrace is 460 yards, whilst the exact distance of the place from the Swiss Cottage is 640 yards. Upon a minute examination of the marks of blood, alluded to at the inquest, found upon the second rail of the stile, near which the body was discovered, it appears that the marks are those of the fingers of a man's left hand. When Mr. Delarue was found, he had his glove on his left hand, but no marks of blood are visible upon it.

Mr. Delarue was of French descent, and most respectably connected, and possessed property in the funds.

### LATEST INFORMATION RESPECTING THE PRISONER HOCKER.

After Hocker had been examined at Marylebone Office, Inspectors Shackell and Haynes, of the detective force, proceeded to the residence of Hocker's father, No. 17, Charles-street, Portland town.

The inspectors, on their arrival, made known to the father of the alleged murderer the object of their visit, and at once, without any hesitation on the part of the father, every facility was offered them to make a search of the premises. They were first shown into a front room on the first floor, which was the one occupied by his son, who also had a lodging where he was captured, No. 11, Victoria-terrace. Secreted in this room were a pair of trousers, stained with blood and covered with dirt; a pair of stockings, the legs of which were also bloody, the blood having gone through the trousers; and a Macintosh, the front and back of which were also splashed with blood. On these things being shown to the unfortunate parent, he identified them as those of his son now in custody. A further search was pursued, but nothing else was discovered, and Shackell and Haynes left the place with the clothes in question in their possession, and Inspector Shackell at once proceeded to the Marylebone Police-court, where he explained to Mr. Rawlinson, the magistrate, who had not then left the bench, the important discovery which he had made.

A button was found in the field near the spot where the deceased was murdered, and also one found at the lodgings of the accused, in Victoria-terrace, and on Inspector Haynes comparing them together they exactly matched each other, and on the inspection of the prisoner's coat two buttons were missing, and on comparing both of these buttons with the remainder of those on the coat they exactly tallied with them. The pair of drawers which the prisoner had on, were, on examination, found to be also spotted with blood.

It was at first supposed that three men were engaged in this horrid affair, and the inspectors having instituted the most rigid inquiries upon this point, are still of the same opinion.

When the van drove up to Clerkenwell prison, Hocker instantly leaped out, and was conducted inside the prison. He appeared downcast when delivered over to the proper authorities, who, as is the usual custom, immediately led him to an apartment in order to be minutely searched, with a view to prevent his having anything in his possession whereby he might lay violent hands upon himself. He submitted to this with evident reluctance, and on taking off his clothes the interior part of the cuffs of his coat was found covered with blood. On taking off his drawers they were also discovered to be marked with blood. After this search the prisoner was taken to the place in the prison appropriated to persons under so heavy a charge, and very strict guard and watch were placed over him.

**ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.**—At the nomination for this county, Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., of Muckridge, was unanimously declared as the successor of the late Hon. R. Otway Cave. The very Rev. Dr. Laffan proposed Mr. Fitzgerald; and the Mayor of Clonmel, Charles Bloncon, Esq., seconded the nomination.

**DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL WOLLASTON.**—Vice-Admiral Wollaston died at Bury St. Edmunds a few days ago, in the 75th year of his age. This gallant officer entered the navy in the year 1781, was made a lieutenant in 1790, commander 1796, captain 1801, rear-admiral, August, 1840, and vice-admiral of the blue at the last promotion in November, 1841. He was midshipman of the formidable in Rodney's actions.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**—An accurate report of the speech of Sir R. Peel in introducing his new Budget, has been published by Clarke, of Warwick-lane, at one penny only. All the articles exempt from duty are also given, and in order to enable the public to judge of the reductions made, the duties imposed by the Tariff of 1842 are specified.

### POSTSCRIPT.

#### THE HAMPESTEAD MURDER.—LATEST PARTICULARS.

Yesterday morning, soon after the opening of Marylebone Police-office, the father of the prisoners, accompanied by a friend and Mr. Furlong, an inspector of the S division of police, had a private conference with Mr. Fell, the Chief Clerk, and made known some important particulars relative to the prisoner Thomas Henry Hocker; one fact connected with which is the finding of one of the deceased's rings in the bed room of that prisoner. The ring is stated to be of great value, with one large diamond stone, and was found by the father of the prisoner under some rubbish in one corner of the apartment, when, being anxious to facilitate the exertions of the police, he immediately disclosed to them the discovery he had made. Some other facts, it is said, obtained by the police through other channels, were made known, and the whole of them having been noted down by Mr. Fell, were immediately despatched by Wells, one of the officers connected with the establishment, to the Home Secretary.

James Hocker is still at the station-house, at Hampstead, and seems somewhat dejected and very reserved. The other prisoner is at the New Prison, Clerkenwell.

A further search has been made by Mr. Shackell at the apartment of Hocker, in Victoria-terrace, and he found concealed there a large pair of shoemaker's pincers, stained with blood; and it has since been ascertained that the alleged murderer has been recently known to go out with these in his possession.

It appears from the statement of Mr. Watson, of Turnham-green, who first gave the information which led to the apprehension of Hocker, that on Saturday night he saw at Victoria-terrace the accused, who exhibited a quantity of money, unusual with him. The latter accounted for the circumstance by saying that a female in Park place, Regent's park, had lent him 12 sovereigns, but that person negatives the assertion.

The whole of the letters found at the lodgings were examined, and compared with the letter which has been so frequently alluded to found on the person of the deceased after the murder, and signed "Caroline," and the handwriting is said to be identical. The female supposed to be "Caroline" has been discovered to be residing in the Adelaide road, and it is understood that a summons was issued for her attendance before the Coroner at the adjourned inquiry.

The funeral of the murdered man will take place on Sunday afternoon at Hampstead Old Church.

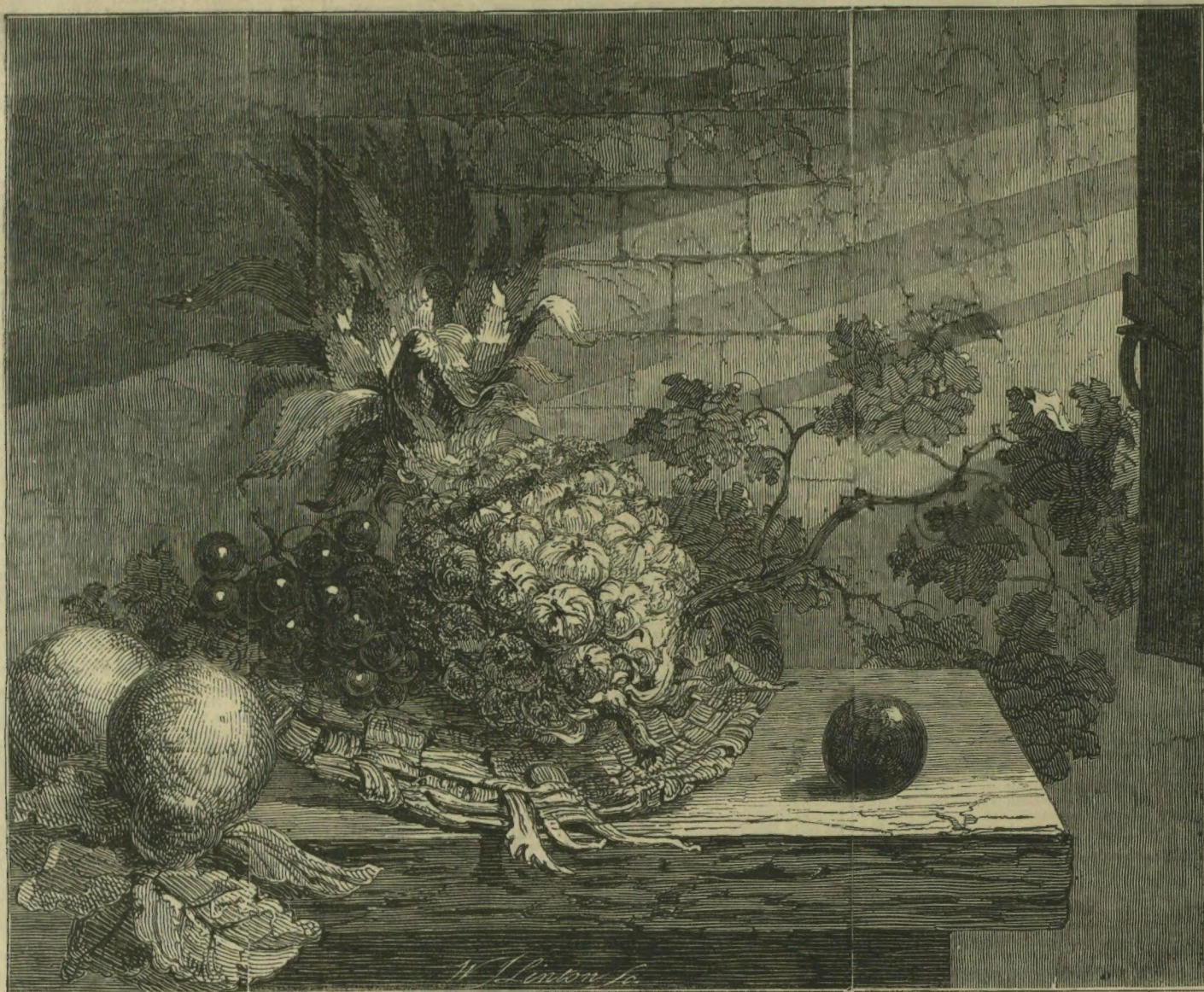
**SHAPTESBURY ELECTION.**—Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., a Whig, is a candidate for the vacant seat for the borough of Shaptesbury. Mr. R. B. Sheridan is the grandson of the illustrious Richard Sheridan, and has a magnificent seat in the county of Dorset.

**THE WHITECHAPEL DISTILLERS' CASE.**—Mr. Baron Rolfe, sitting in Judges' Chambers, has made an order in the case "Smith v. Cameron," to stay the proceedings till the fourth day of next term.

**THE MURDER BY POACHERS AT CROOME.**—On Wednesday, the nine men apprehended for the murder of Thomas Staite, on the estate of the Marquis of Worcester, at Croome, were re-examined, and the whole of them were committed for trial.

### FOREIGN.

**DEATH OF THE LANDGRAVINE OF HESSE HOMBURG.**—The Countess of Naumbourg, wife of the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, expired on the 21st February, after a prolonged illness, at Homburg-es-Monts.



"THE LAST RIPENING SUNBEAM." PAINTED BY LANCE.—BRITISH INSTITUTION.

#### FINE ARTS.

To the Exhibition of the British Institution, just opened, Mr. Lance has contributed some very clever "fruit-pieces," in which his excellent mode of treatment is most invitingly displayed. The picture we have chosen—"The Last Ripening Sun-beam"—is the best of its class in the collection: the fruit has not the waxy evidence of art, but the rough bloom of nature. The pine-apple, on which a strong light is falling, is admirably painted.

The last ripening sun-beam is bidding adieu  
To the fruits that beneath its warm influence grew:  
How like to the farewell a parent bestows  
When the child of his heart from its fatherland goes!  
A fond benediction—a lingering gaze—  
Half tears and half smiles, on his old visage plays;  
While the bloom on the cheek of the young one is bright,  
As it bathes for the last time in love and in light!

W.



PARTHENON MARBLE.—(NO. 2.)

#### THE ELGIN MARBLES.—ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Some very interesting additions have just been made to the Elgin Collection, at the British Museum, which are so important as to call for special illustration. These are a series of casts from moulds made recently at Athens, for the King of the French.

Nos. 1 and 3, are figures of Victory, from the Temple of Victory, in the Acropolis: they are similar in style and execution to the Fates, and other female groups.

No. 2, is a female head, supposed to have belonged to one of the pediments of the Parthenon; but the size is considered to be too large (the face being 10 inches long) for any female figures in the Elgin Collection, except, perhaps, the fragment of Minerva. The back and one side of the head are cut off, exhibiting the marks of the chisel most plainly, apparently to admit the head to some limited space; or, if it should prove to be the head of Minerva, this provision may have been made for affixing the bronze helmet.

Besides the above casts, there have been received a number of additional slabs of the frieze, which will fill several of the vacancies in the Museum series. There are, also, two metopes, of a character differing from that of any hitherto in our possession: they consist of male and female figures, without the Centaurs.

The casts, it is understood, were made under the direction of Mr. Fellowes, during his recent sojourn in Athens.

#### NEW MUSIC.

"SHA-SHA" POLKA, QUADRILES, &c. Purday, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

This is the age of polkas, waltzes, and quadriles, and we can scarcely wonder then that the "Polkamania" has traversed the Atlantic, and found a resting place for a time, at least, in the "land of fun and fever"—Jamaica, which, as we learn from the title-page of these musical compositions,

boasts its Jullien as well as our own fair land. They are from the pen of a man of colour—Mr. Francis Gilot Jullien—and have been long amongst the most popular of the dances performed at the Queen's Houses assemblies, Kingston, and are now, for the first time, given to the light in this country. Both polka and quadriles are founded upon native negro airs, and while possessing much original melody, exhibit at the same time an intimate knowledge of the laws of musical composition, and a just sense of the requisites of harmony on the part of the negro composer, which give pleasing proof of how highly-gifted many of the dark children of Africa are, even in those matters which rank among the accomplishments of civilised life. The author, too, if we are to judge from the title-page, seems somewhat of a wag. It represents a full-length portrait of the artist himself, *baton* in hand *à la Jullien*, while around the border are characteristic designs embodying some sly hits at the latter; such as that which exhibits him in the act of mesmerising John Bull, with his polkas, quadriles, &c., while in another he is seen availing himself of John's lethargic state, to place under his own foot the works of Mozart, Bellini, &c., and standing upon them to raise up into the most exalted place, his own productions.

Altogether this composition is very elegantly brought out, and from their own intrinsic merits, we have no doubt these quadriles will become as popular in this country as they have been in Jamaica.



VICTORY.—(NO. 3.)



VICTORY.—(NO. 1.)

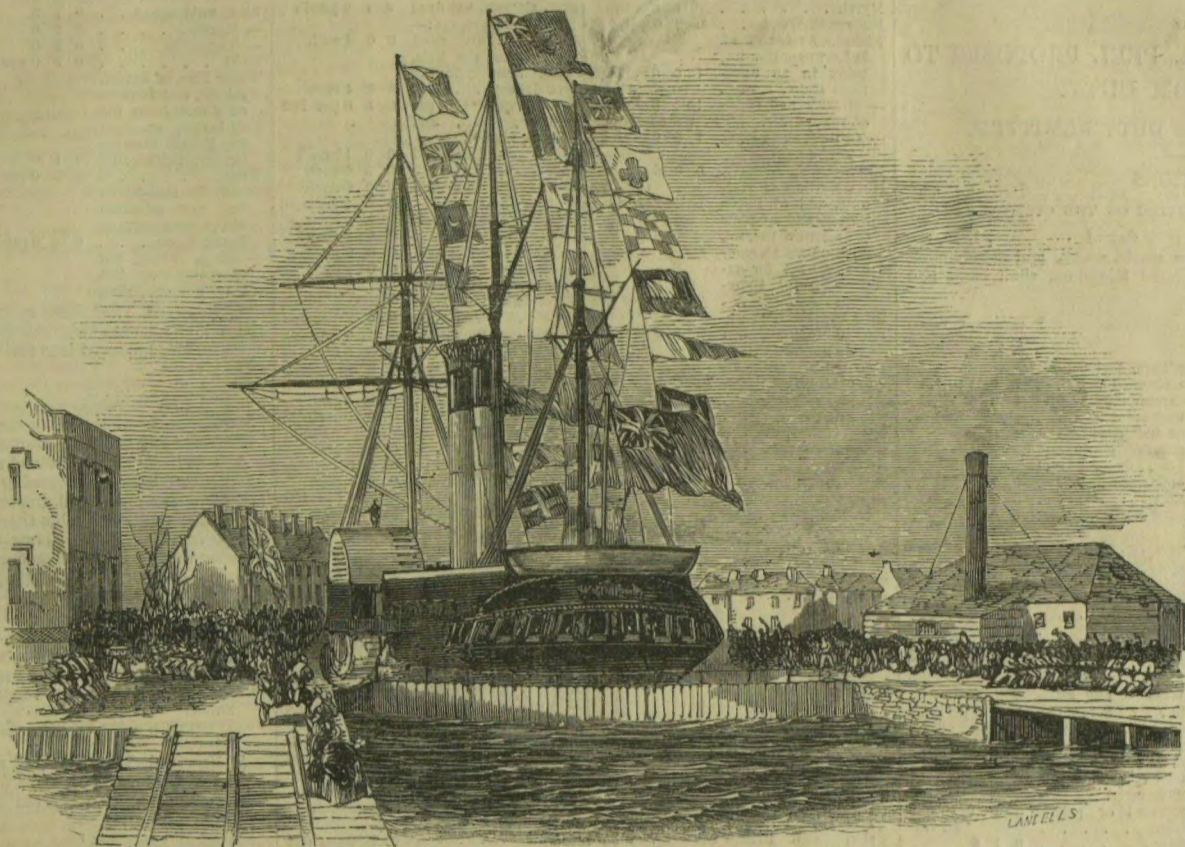
OPENING OF THE "MEDINA STEAM FRIGATE DOCK," AT COWES.

In our journal of the 6th July last, No. 114 (Vol. V., page 3), we gave an account of the launch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship Braganza, from the building yard of Messrs. Thomas and John White, of Cowes, where she had been previously hauled up, and lengthened 30 feet amidships. At the same time we took occasion to refer to the laying of the foundation stone of a new capacious steam frigate dock, on the premises of those eminent ship-builders. We have now the pleasure of recording the completion of an undertaking which will, doubtless, prove an advantage to the shipping interest at large, both British and Foreign.

When dry docks were formerly constructed, they were generally adapted to circumstances of a local nature and to suit the requirements of the times; the old régime in the transition of the mail, gave way to steam, and Southampton became the resort of the Peninsular, the Oriental, and the Royal West India Mail packets. The rapid stride which steam has made since the first transatlantic navigation took place, and no accommodation having been provided for such huge floating leviathans of luxury and utility, it was suggested to the Messrs. White to construct a capacious graving dock for their reception, when requiring repairs; thereby avoiding the dangerous and tedious navigation from the Isle of Wight to the Thames.

Cowes was, therefore, selected for the purpose. Its central position in the British channel—the prompt and easy communication with London, *via* Southampton—and the advantages which its harbour affords, have made it the rendezvous of vessels of all nations; its easy access renders it available to vessels seeking repairs. The premises of the Messrs. White offered an advantageous position for a graving dock, of the capacity required, the spot being sheltered from all winds, and having ample room abreast for laying large ships afloat at low water. In April last they commenced operations; the works have since been carried on vigorously, and the Dock and its approaches have been completed.

Monday was the day appointed for the opening of the gates. At 9, A.M., the water was admitted by means of "the sluices;" and, shortly afterwards, the gates were opened amid the deafening cheers of those assembled to witness the gratifying scene. At about noon, the Peninsular and Oriental



OPENING OF THE NEW STEAM-FRIGATE DOCK, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Company's steamer, Braganza, entered the harbour from Southampton, and without letting go the anchor, steamed through the Dock Gates under the guidance of her pilot, in the short space of one hour and twenty minutes from leaving Southampton; and in less than fifteen minutes afterwards, the Dock Gates were closed upon her, as shown in our Engraving.

As the steamer entered the Dock, gaily dressed with her signal flags from

each mast-head, the Cowes brass-band struck up "Hearts of Oak," followed by "Rule Britannia," and other national tunes. The Dock was then formally named "The Medina," from the name of the local river. On closing the gates, the air resounded with the hearty cheers of the spectators. It is a singular coincidence that the Braganza should be the first vessel to enter the Dock; she was on the slip adjoining, when the first stone was laid; and now has been ordered to be docked and refitted for an India voyage.

\* The dimensions of the dock are as follow:—

	feet,
Extreme length from the head to the gates	257
Breadth	62
Depth of water on the sill at Spring tides	16
Ditto      Neap tides	13
Height of the Blocks under the keel	5

The whole works are most substantially built; in shape, the Dock resembles the interior of a large ship, having a circular bow, the sides and bottom forming an inverted arch. The foundation on which the blocks are laid, is nearly a solid mass of bearers across the Dock, set in concrete resting on a bed of blue clay, which, by boring, has been ascertained to extend to a depth of 200 feet, consequently the work is free from land-springs. The Dock-heads consist of massive piers and wing-walls, built of huge blocks of Portland stone, also on a foundation of concrete; the entrance is sufficiently broad to admit the largest steam-frigate, without the necessity of unshipping her paddle wheel; and, from the wing-walls on either side of the gates, two stages or platforms, on piles, extend, parallel with each other, to the length of 100 feet into the river, between which the mud has been excavated to the level of the bed of the river. On the right of the Dock, is situated the engine-house, in which is a powerful steam-engine for emptying the Dock; the engine being made

available for many other purposes, as a saw mill, drilling-machine, &c.

Of the advantages and capabilities afforded by this fine Dock, we need only remark, that being constructed in every point of strength and magnitude, it may be regarded as of national importance; it is the only one in the British Channel; it is contiguous to the first arsenal in the United Kingdom, and it would be capable of rendering accommodation to the Government should such be required on an emergency.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY STATIONS.

Considerable apprehension has been entertained by lovers of the sweet rusticity of English landscape, lest the Stations on lines of Atmospheric Railway should destroy the picturesque character of the inland districts, by giving them the chimneyed aspect so singularly indicative of manufacturing localities. It appears, that for the purpose of blowing off the air withdrawn from the Atmospheric tubes, and discharging the surplus steam from the powerful engines to be used in effecting the exhaustion, tall chimnies, or "stalks," as they are technically called, will be necessary at the Stations. These would, of course, be very unsightly objects, and as such are justly objected to by all persons of taste, to say nothing of the gentry who might be favoured with one or more within sight of their park walks or drawing-room windows. To get over this difficulty, it has been determined by the architects of the Croydon and Epsom line, to give their chimneys an architectural character, and to relieve their baldness by the addition of proportions and decorations which have

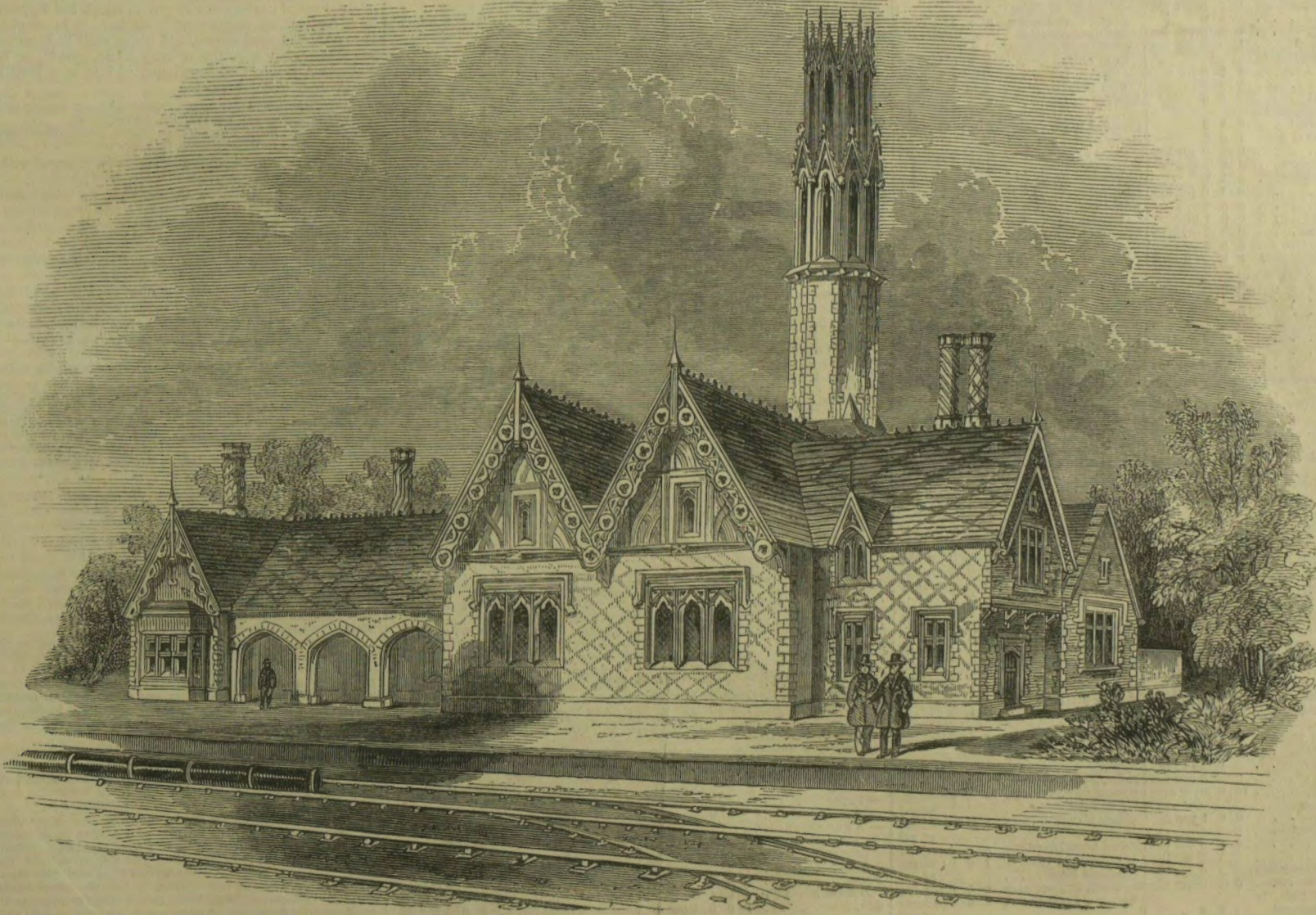
hitherto belonged almost exclusively to the bell-towers of the early Gothic churches. And, as in the opinion of the promoters of this scheme, beauty is as cheap as deformity, they have taken another step in the right direction, by a resolution to construct the station and engine houses in the style of the half-timbered manor houses of the middle ages. Our engraving exhibits one of these Stations, now in the course of erection, with the improvements we have described.

**BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND HASTINGS RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Monday at the London-bridge terminus, William Nash, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the directors had completed the arrangement with the Brighton Company, who were now registered proprietors of 3500 shares. The directors had been actively engaged in promoting every necessary step towards the vigorous progress of the undertaking. After recounting, at some length, the contracts into which the directors, on behalf of the company, had entered, the report stated that the various schemes suggested by the South-Eastern Company, with a view to compete for the Hastings and London traffic, had received the most careful consideration of the directors in respect of the lines proposed between Tunbridge and Hastings, and also a revival of the Head-

corn line. The engineer's report stated that between Lewes and Brighton where the heaviest works were to be encountered, great progress had been made, particularly on each side of the Fulmer tunnel, six hundred yards in length. Between Fulmer and Brighton, five occupation bridges had already been built, and the public road, bridge, and viaduct over the London-road would soon be put in hand. The report was adopted.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The usual half-yearly meeting of the General Steam Navigation Company took place on Tuesday, at the offices of this corporation, 69, Lombard-street. There was a numerous assemblage of proprietors. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq. A report from the directors, and the accounts for the year ending the 31st of December last, were read. From these it appeared that the transactions of the company had been followed by increased prosperity, and that the general condition of this corporation's affairs was highly satisfactory. The customary dividend and bonus being declared, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued exertions to promote the interests of the company.

**THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.**—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the commission for promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The meeting was held at Gwydyr House, Whitehall. The commissioners present were the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Colborne, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Henry Hallam, Mr. Thomas Wyse, and Lord Mahon.



ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY STATION,—CROYDON AND EPSOM LINE.

## OFFICIAL COPY

OF THE

## ARTICLES WHICH SIR R. PEEL PROPOSES TO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

WITH THE AMOUNT OF DUTY REMITTED.

## RESOLUTIONS

PROPOSED TO BE MOVED IN COMMITTEE ON THE CUSTOMS ACTS.

1. Resolved, that from and after the day of , 1845, the duties of customs chargeable upon the goods, wares, and merchandise after mentioned, imported into the United Kingdom, shall cease and determine; viz:—

Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Agates, not set . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad. val.	Feathers, Paddy Bird, undressed . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Alganobilla . . . 0 0 3 per cwt	— unenumerated and undressed . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Alkali, not being Barilla . . . 0 1 6	Flax and Tow, or Cordilla of Hemp and Flax, dressed and undressed . . . 0 0 1
Alkanet Root . . . 0 1 0	Flocks . . . 0 5 0
Almonds, Bitter . . . 0 2 0	Flower Roots . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Aloes . . . 0 0 2 per lb	Fustic . . . 0 2 0 per ton
Alum . . . 0 2 0	Gallic Powder . . . 0 5 0 per ton
— Roch . . . 0 2 0	Galls . . . 0 1 0
Amber, Rough . . . 0 5 0	Gambouge . . . 0 1 0
Ambergris . . . 0 0 3 per oz.	Garancine . . . 0 5 0
Amboyne Wood . . . 1 0 0 per ton	Garnets, not cut . . . 0 5 0 per lb
Angelica . . . 0 4 0	Gentian . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Anatto . . . 0 1 0	Ginseng . . . 0 5 0 per ton
— Roll . . . 0 1 0	Glue Clippings, or Waste of any kind, fit only for making Glue . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val
Antimony, Ore of . . . 0 1 0 per ton	Goods unenumerated, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or prohibited . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
— Crude . . . 0 2 0	Grease . . . 0 1 8
— Regulus of . . . 0 4 0	Greaves for dogs, and Tallow Greaves . . . 0 2 0
Argal . . . 0 0 6	Guano . . . 0 1 0 per ton
Aristolochia . . . 0 1 0	Gum, Animi . . . 0 1 0
Arsenic . . . 0 1 0	— Ammoniacum . . . 0 1 0
Ashes, Pearl and Pot . . . 0 0 6	— Arabic . . . 0 1 0
— Soap, Weed, and Wood . . . 0 0 6	— Assafetida . . . 0 1 0
— unenumerated . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val	— Benjamin . . . 0 1 0
Asphaltum or Bitumen . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Copal . . . 0 1 0
Judacum . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Euphorbium . . . 0 1 0
Balsam, Canada . . . 0 0 1 per lb	— Guaiacum . . . 0 1 0
— Capivi . . . 0 4 0	— Kino . . . 0 1 0
— Peru . . . 0 0 3 per lb	— Lac Dye . . . 0 0 0
— Tolu . . . 0 0 2 per lb	— Mastic . . . 0 1 0
— Balm of Gilead and unenumerated Balsam . . . 0 0 6 per lb.	— Seed Lac . . . 0 0 6
Barilla . . . 0 5 0 per ton	— Senegal . . . 0 1 0
Bar Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	— Shellac . . . 0 1 0
Bark, Extract of, or of other Vegetable Substances to be used only for Tanning Leather . . . 0 1 0	— Storax . . . 0 1 0
— For Tanners' or Dyers' use . . . 0 0 3	— Tragacanth . . . 0 1 0
— Cascarilla . . . 0 1 0	— unenumerated . . . 0 1 0
— Peruvian . . . 0 1 0	Gun Stocks in the rough, of Wood . . . 0 4 0
— of other sorts not for tanning or dyeing . . . 0 1 0	Gypsum . . . 1 1 8 per ton
Basket Rods, peeled and unpeeled . . . 0 0 6 & 3 per bundle	Hair, Camel Hair or Wool . . . 0 0 1 per lb, fr
Beet Wood . . . 0 5 0 per ton	— Horse . . . 0 0 6
Berries, Bay . . . 0 1 0	Hair, Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk . . . 0 0 6
— other than Bay, Juniper, Yellow, and those commonly made use of for chemical purposes . . . 0 2 0	— Human . . . 0 1 0 per lb
— Juniper . . . 0 1 0	— unenumerated . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
— Yellow . . . 0 1 0	Heath for Brushes . . . 0 5 0
— unenumerated, commonly made use of for chemical purposes . . . 0 1 0 per ton	Heclebre . . . 0 3 0
Birds, Singing . . . 0 0 8 each	Hemp, dressed . . . 0 4 0
Blackwood . . . 1 0 0 per ton	— rough or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes . . . 0 0 1
Bladders . . . 0 0 3 per doz	Hides, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, dry and wet . . . 0 0 6
Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of fish (except Whale Fins) whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal . . . 0 0 6 per ton	— or pieces of Hides, raw or undressed, and unenumerated . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Box Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton	— tails, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox . . . 0 0 6
Borax refined . . . 0 5 0	— tanned, not otherwise dressed . . . 0 0 0
— or Tincture, unrefined . . . 0 1 0 per ton	Hoofs of Cattle . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val
Boric Acid . . . 0 0 6	Hoops of Wood . . . 0 2 to 5p 1000
Brazil Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	Horns—Horn tips and pieces of Horns . . . 0 1 0 per ton
Brazilletto Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	Indigo . . . 0 2 0
Brimstone, refined in Rols . . . 0 2 0	Inkle, unwrought . . . 0 0 6 per lb
— in Flour . . . 0 2 0	Iron, Bloom . . . 0 7 6 per ton
— not refined . . . 0 0 6	Iron, Cast . . . 0 10 0 per ton
Bristles, rough, or in any way sorted . . . 0 2 6	— Chromate of . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Bronze Works of Art . . . 1 0 0	— in Bars, unwrought . . . 1 10 0 per ton
Bulrushes . . . 0 10 0 per ton	— Hoops . . . 1 10 0 per ton
Camomile Flowers . . . 0 0 1 per lb	— Old Broken and Cast Iron . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Camphor, unrefined . . . 0 1 0	— Ore . . . 0 2 0 per ton
Camwood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	— Pig . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Candlewick . . . 0 8 8	— Split, or hammered into Rods . . . 1 10 0 per ton
Canella Alba . . . 0 0 1 lb	Jalap . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Canes, Bamboo . . . 0 0 6 per 1000	Jet . . . 0 0 1 per lb
— Reed . . . 0 5 0 per 1000	Jewels—Emeralds and all other precious Stones, unset . . . 0 10 0 per cent ad val
— Rattans, not ground or Sticks, unenumerated . . . 0 5 0 per 1000	— Pearls . . . 0 10 0 per cent ad val
— or Sticks, unenumerated . . . 0 5 0 per 1000	King wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton
Cautchouc . . . 0 1 0	Lac, viz: Sticklac . . . 0 0 1
Cardamoms . . . 0 0 2 lb	Lapis Calammaris . . . 0 1 0 per ton
Cassia Buds . . . 0 0 6 lb	Lard . . . 0 2 0
— Fistula . . . 0 5 0	Latten . . . 0 1 0
Caster . . . 0 2 0	— Shaven . . . 0 1 0
Cedar Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton	Lavender Flowers . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Chalk, unmanufactured . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val	Lead Ore . . . 0 10 0 per ton
Chip, or Willow, for Plaiting . . . 0 1 0	— Red . . . 1 10 0 per ton
Chesnuts . . . 0 2 0 pr bush	— White . . . 2 5 0 per ton
China Root . . . 0 0 3 per lb	— Black . . . 1 0 0 per ton
Crystal, rough . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val	— Chromate of . . . 5 0 0 per ton
Cinnabaris Nativia . . . 0 1 0	Leaves of Roses . . . 0 0 2 per lb
Civet . . . 0 2 0 per oz	Leeches . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Coals, Cull, and Cinders . . . 0 1 0 per ton	Lignum Vitæ . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Cobalt . . . 0 5 0 per ton	Litharge . . . 1 0 0 per ton
— Ore of . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val	Logwood . . . 0 2 0 per ton
Cochineal . . . 0 1 0	Losh Hides . . . 0 0 4 per lb
— Dust . . . 0 1 0	Madder . . . 0 0 6
— Granilla . . . 0 1 0	Madder Root . . . 0 0 3
Coir Rope and Junk, old and new, cut into lengths not exceeding three feet each . . . 0 0 6 per ton	Mahogany . . . 1 0 0 per ton
Colocynth . . . 0 0 1 per lb	Manganese, Ore of . . . 0 1 0 per ton
Columbo Root . . . 0 1 0	Manna . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Copperas, Blue . . . 1 0 0 per ton	Manures, unenumerated . . . 0 0 6 per ton
Copperas, Green . . . 1 0 0 per ton	— Metal, Bell Metal . . . 2 0 0 per ton
— White . . . 1 0 0 per ton	Minerals and Fossils, unenumerated . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Coral, whole, polished . . . 0 12 0 per lb	Models of Cork or Wood . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
— unpolished . . . 0 5 6 per lb	Moss, Lichen Islandicus . . . 5 0 0 per ton
— in fragments . . . 0 2 0 per lb	— other than Rock or Iceland Moss . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val
Cork . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Rock, for Dyer's use . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Cotton Yarn . . . 10 0 0 per cent ad val	Mother o' Pearl Shells . . . 5 0 0 per cent ad val
Culcubs . . . 0 0 1 per lb	Musk . . . 0 0 6 per oz
Cream of Tartar . . . 0 1 0	
DiVi DiVi . . . 0 5 0 per ton	
Down . . . 0 1 3 per lb	
Drugs, unenumerated . . . 0 1 0	
Ebony . . . 0 10 0 per ton	
Feathers for Beds, in Beds or otherwise . . . 1 0 0	
— Ostrich, undressed . . . 0 1 0 per lb	

Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Myrrh . . . 0 1 0	Nitre—Cubic Nitre . . . 0 0 6
Nicaragua Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	Nuts, Kernels of Walnuts, and of Peach Stones, and of Nuts or Kernels thereof, unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom . . . 0 1 0 per ton
Nickel, Arsenate of, in Lumps or Powder, being in an unrefined state . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val	Nuts and Kernels, unenumerated, not commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 1 0 per ton
— Metallic and Oxide of, refined . . . 10 0 0 per cent ad val	Oakum . . . 0 0 1
— Ore of . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val	Ochre . . . 0 0 6
Nitre—Cubic Nitre . . . 0 0 6	Oil, Animal Oil . . . 0 1 3
Nuts, Kernels of Walnuts, and of Peach Stones, and of Nuts or Kernels thereof, unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Castor . . . 0 1 3
Nuts and Kernels, unenumerated, not commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Cocoa Nut . . . 0 1 3
Oakum . . . 0 0 1	— of Olives, except in Ships of the Two Sicilies . . . 1 0 0 per ton
Ochre . . . 0 0 6	— Palm . . . 0 0 6
Oil, Animal Oil . . . 0 1 3	— Paran . . . 2 0 0 per ton
— Castor . . . 0 1 3	— Rock . . . 0 0 6
— Cocoa Nut . . . 0 1 3	— Lard Oil . . . 20 0 0 per cent ad val
— of Olives, except in Ships of the Two Sicilies . . . 1 0 0 per ton	— unenumerated . . . 20 0 0 per cent ad val
— Palm . . . 0 0 6	— Train, Blubber, Spermaceti Oil, and Head Matter, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea, caught by the crews of British Vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery or from any British Possession in a British Vessel . . . 0 1 0 per ton
— Paran . . . 2 0 0 per ton	— Seed Oils, viz:—
— Rock . . . 0 0 6	— Hempseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton
— Lard Oil . . . 20 0 0 per cent ad val	— Linseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton
— unenumerated . . . 20 0 0 per cent ad val	— Rapeseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton
— Train, Blubber, Spermaceti Oil, and Head Matter, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea, caught by the crews of British Vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery or from any British Possession in a British Vessel . . . 0 1 0 per ton	— Walnut . . . 0 6 0
— Seed Oils, viz:—	— Seed Cake . . . 0 1 0 per ton
— Hempseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton	— Seed Oil, unenumerated . . . 6 0 0 per ton
— Linseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton	Olibanum . . . 0 1 0
— Rapeseed . . . 6 0 0 per ton	Olive Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton
— Walnut . . . 0 6 0	Orange Peel and Lemon Peel . . . 0 1 0
— Seed Cake . . . 0 1 0 per ton	Ore, unenumerated . . . 2 0 0 per cent ad val
— Seed Oil, unenumerated . . . 6 0 0 per ton	Orchal . . . 0 1 0
Olibanum . . . 0 1 0	Orpiment . . . 0 1 0
Olive Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton	Orris Root . . . 0 5 0
Orange Peel and Lemon Peel . . . 0 1 0	Painters' Colours, unenumerated, manufactured . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val
Ore, unenumerated . . . 2 0 0 per cent ad val	Palmetto Thatch . . . 0 0 1
Orchal . . . 0 1 0	Pink Root . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Orpiment . . . 0 1 0	Pitch . . . 0 0 6
Orris Root . . . 0 5 0	— Burgundy . . . 0 2 0
Painters' Colours, unenumerated, manufactured . . . 1 0 0 per cent ad val	Plaster of Paris . . . 1 0 0 per ton
Palmetto Thatch . . . 0 0 1	Platina and Ore of Platina . . . 0 10 0 per cent ad val
Pink Root . . . 0 0 1 per lb	Platting or other Manufactures to be used in or proper for making Hats or Bonnets, of Chip or Bonnets, of Chip . . . 0 2 6 per lb
Pitch . . . 0 0 6	Prussiate of Potash . . . 0 0 2 per lb
— Burgundy . . . 0 2 0	Quicksilver . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Plaster of Paris . . . 1 0 0 per ton	Quills, Goose . . . 0 0 6 pr 1000
Platina and Ore of Platina . . . 0 10 0 per cent ad val	— Swan . . . 0 3 pr 1000
Platting or other Manufactures to be used in or proper for making Hats or Bonnets, of Chip or Bonnets, of Chip . . . 0 2 6 per lb	Radix Contrayerva . . . 0 0 1 lb
or Bonnets, of Chip . . . 0 2 6 per lb	— Emula Campana . . . 0 2 0
Pomegranates, Peel of . . . 0 0 1	— Eringi . . . 0 2 0
Prussiate of Potash . . . 0 0 2 per lb	— Ipecacuanha . . . 0 0 3 lb
Quicksilver . . . 0 0 1 per lb	— Rhatania . . . 0 0 1 lb
Quills, Goose . . . 0 0 6 pr 1000	— Senekia . . . 0 0 1 lb
— Swan . . . 0 3 pr 1000	— Serpentina, or Snake Root . . . 0 0 2 per lb
Radix Contrayerva . . . 0 0 1 lb	Rags, old Rags, old Ropes, or Junk, or old Fishing-nets, fit only for making Paper . . . 0 0 6 per ton
— Emula Campana . . . 0 2 0	— Pasteboard . . . 1 10 0
— Eringi . . . 0 2 0	— Pulp of . . . 0 5 0 per ton
— Ipecacuanha . . . 0 0 3 lb	— Woollen . . . 0 0 6 per ton
— Rhatania . . . 0 0 1 lb	Rape of Grapes . . . 0 0 0
— Senekia . . . 0 0 1 lb	Red Wood, or Guinea Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton
— Serpentina, or Snake Root . . . 0 0 2 per lb	Rhubarb . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Rags, old Rags, old Ropes, or Junk, or old Fishing-nets, fit only for making Paper . . . 0 0 6 per ton	Rosewood . . . 1 0 0 per ton
— Pasteboard . . . 1 10 0	Rosin . . . 0 2 0
— Pulp of . . . 0 5 0 per ton	Safflower . . . 0 1 0
— Woollen . . . 0 0 6 per ton	Saffron . . . 0 1 0 per lb
Rape of Grapes . . . 0 0 0	Salop, or Salop . . . 0 1 0
Red Wood, or Guinea Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	Saltpetre . . . 0 0 6
Rhubarb . . . 0 0 1 per lb	Sanguis Draconis . . . 0 4 0
Rosewood . . . 1 0 0 per ton	Santa Maria Wood . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Rosin . . . 0 2 0	Sapan Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton
Safflower . . . 0 1 0	Sassafras . . . 0 0 6
Saffron . . . 0 1 0 per lb	Satin Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton
Salop, or Salop . . . 0 1 0	Saunders' Red . . . 0 2 0 per ton
Saltpetre . . . 0 0 6	— White or Yellow . . . 0 5 0 per ton
Sanguis Draconis . . . 0 4 0	Scammony . . . 0 0 6 per lb
Santa Maria Wood . . . 0 5 0 per ton	Seeds, viz:—
Sapan Wood . . . 0 2 0 per ton	— Acorn . . . 0 1 0 pr bush
Sassafras . . . 0 0 6	— Aniseed . . . 0 5 0
Satin Wood . . . 0 10 0 per ton	— Beans, Kidney or French . . . 0 10 pr bush
Saunders' Red . . . 0 2 0 per ton	— Burnet . . . 0 5 0
— White or Yellow . . . 0 5 0 per ton	— Colchicum . . . 0 1 0
Scammony . . . 0 0 6 per lb	— Cole . . . 0 0 1 per qr
Seeds, viz:—	— Coriander . . . 0 5 0
— Acorn . . . 0 1 0 pr bush	— Cummin . . . 0 5 0
— Aniseed . . . 0 5 0	— Fenugreek . . . 0 5 0
— Beans, Kidney or French . . . 0 10 pr bush	— Forest . . . 0 10 0
— Burnet . . . 0 5 0	— Garden, unenumerated . . . 0 0 1 per lb
— Colchicum . . . 0 1 0	— Grass, unenumerated . . . 0 5 0
— Cole . . . 0 0 1 per qr	— Linseed . . . 0 1 0 per qr
— Coriander . . . 0 5 0	— Linseed and Flaxseed . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Cummin . . . 0 5 0	— Lupines . . . 0 5 0
— Fenugreek . . . 0 5 0	— Maw . . . 0 1 0 per qr
— Forest . . . 0 10 0	— Millet . . . 0 5 0
— Garden, unenumerated . . . 0 0 1 per lb	— Parsley . . . 0 10 0
— Grass, unenumerated . . . 0 5 0	— Quince . . . 0 10 0
— Linseed . . . 0 1 0 per qr	— Rape . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Linseed and Flaxseed . . . 0 0 1 per qr	— Shrub or Tree . . . 0 10 0
— Lupines . . . 0 5 0	— Tares . . . 0 0 1 per lb
— Maw . . . 0 1 0 per qr	— Worm . . . 0 5 0
— Millet . . . 0 5 0	Croton, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Parsley . . . 0 10 0	— Hemp . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Quince . . . 0 10 0	— Poppy . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Rape . . . 0 0 1 per qr	— Sesamum . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Shrub or Tree . . . 0 10 0	— unenumerated, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 0 1 per qr
— Tares . . . 0 0 1 per lb	— Senna . . . 0 0 1 per lb
— Worm . . . 0 5 0	— Shumach . . . 0 0 1 per lb
Croton, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 0 1 per qr	— Silk, Raw . . . 0 0 1 per lb
— Hemp . . . 0 0 1 per qr	— Knobs or Husks and Waste Silk . . . 0 1 0
— Poppy . . . 0 0 1 per qr	
— Sesamum . . . 0 0 1 per qr	
— unenumerated, commonly used for expressing oil therefrom . . . 0 0 1 per qr	

Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.	Duty per cwt. unless otherwise expressed. £ s. d.
Silk, thrown, not dyed . . . 0 1 0 per lb	Wax, unbleached . . . 0 2 0
— Marten, undressed . . . 0 0 4 each	— Myrtle . . . 0 2 0
— Seal, in the hair, not tanned, tawed, or dressed . . . 0 0 4 each	— Vegetable . . . 0 2 0
— Squirrel or Calabar . . . 0 3 0 per 100	Weld . . . 0 5 0 per ton
— Furs, Pelts, and Tails, viz:—	Whale Fins, of British taking, and imported direct from the Fisheries, or from any British Possession in a British ship . . . 0 1 0
— Badger, undressed . . . 0 0 1 1/2 each	Wood, for ship-building, now admitted at the same duty as Teak Wood . . . 0 10 0 per load
— Bear, undressed . . . 0 3 0 each	— Birch, hewn, not exceeding three feet long, not exceeding . . . 0 1 0
— Beaver, undressed . . . 0 0 8 each	
— Cat, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Chinchilla, undressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Deer, undressed . . . 0 0 6 per 100	
— Dog, in the Hair, not tanned or dressed . . . 0 0 2 per doz	
— Dog Fish, undressed . . . 0 1 0 per doz	
— Elk, undressed . . . 0 0 6 each	
— Ermine, undressed . . . 0 0 4 each	
— Fish, undressed . . . 0 0 4 each	
— Fitch, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Fox, undressed . . . 0 0 6 each	
— Fox Tails, undressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Goat, raw . . . 0 0 3 per doz	
— Goose, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Hare, undressed . . . 0 0 6 per 100	
— Husse, undressed . . . 0 0 3 each	
— Kangaroo, raw and undressed . . . 0 0 2 per doz	
— Kid, in the hair, undressed . . . 0 0 4 per 100	
— Kolinski, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Leopard, undressed . . . 0 1 6 each	
— Lion, undressed . . . 0 0 6 each	
— Lynx, undressed . . . 0 0 6 each	
— Marten Tails, undressed . . . 0 2 6 per 100	
— Mink, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Mole, undressed . . . 0 3 0 per 100	
— Musquash, undressed . . . 0 1 0 per 100	
— Nutria, undressed . . . 0 1 0 per 100	
— Otter, undressed . . . 0 1 0 each	
— Ounce, undressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Panther, undressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Pelts, undressed, of Goats . . . 0 1 0 per doz	
— of all other sorts . . . 0 1 0 per doz	
— Raccoon, undressed . . . 0 1 1/2 each	
— Sable, undressed . . . 0 2 0 each	
— Sable Tails or Tips, undressed . . . 0 0 1 1/2 each	
— Squirrel or Calabar, Tails of, undressed . . . 0 0 1 each	
— Swan, undressed . . . 0 0 3 each	
— Tiger, undressed . . . 0 1 6 each	
— Weasel, undressed . . . 0 0 3 per doz	
— Wolf, undressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Wolverings, undressed . . . 0 0 3 each	
— Furs, Pelts, and Tails, tanned, tawed, or dressed, viz:—	
— Deer, Indian, half-dressed, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed . . . 0 0 6 each	
— Ermine, dressed . . . 0 0 2 each	
— Kid, dressed and dyed, or coloured . . . 0 10 0 per 100	
— Lamb, tanned or tawed . . . 0 5 0 per 100	
— Lamb, dyed or coloured . . . 0 10 0 per 100	

## GAETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

There has, then, been—a stiff breeze in Scinde—and not only a breeze but a blow—which struck Heera Singh and settled him, not giving him a settlement for life, but a settlement by death, of which it appears he had no real expectancy. The butchers of the East, considering the heat of their country, are very cool in their slaughter. An English deserter has been taken, and is very likely to get his desert. Lord Ellenborough's British honours were delighting the troops and disgusting some of the civilians. Neither of which results would now, we presume, rattle a curl of his lordship's *Hyperion* caput. It would amount to a *satyr* if it did. A little bit of disturbance at Hong Kong had driven away a matter of 3000 Chinese, but the Celestials returned as soon as the Governor had modified his proclamation.

In France, the Ministry carries on, but it is under close-reined top sails, and their vessel doesn't like the gale. Still she weathers it, and that is being so far on the gain.

Parliament has been unusually sleepy. A dull heavy debate on sugar, propounded by Mr. Milner Gibson, propounded a pretty little plan of ruin for the colonies, and advanced towards the more economical sweetening of general tea. Some people are never satisfied—and even though near a million and a half of sugar tax has been remitted, Mr. Gibson—without a deeper wallowing in the saccharine. Certainly, when he was a boy his schoolmaster could never have whopped him with a sugar cane.

What a set of lazy dogs the Lords are! They are literally doing nothing—unless Lord Campbell's attack upon deadends be considered crack legislation. Well, a deadend is rather a ridiculous affair, unless, indeed, in the case of a railway accident, where a few lives have been lost by the economy or carelessness of directors; and then we think a swinging deadend a capital thing. It is something to touch their pockets, when certainly nothing would touch their hearts. Apropos of railways—as Parliament is introducing so many of them, that a coach must shortly become a natural curiosity, we do hope that that eminent assembly of paternal patriots may not forget its dear children—the people—in reference to *third-class carriages*! Let a little comfort be legislated for, and see if cold, and catarrh, and rain, and rheumatism, may not be in some measure averted from the humble race of beings who have so many opportunities of attaining to the possession of those luxuries in other ways. It is occasionally bad enough to die for want of food, shelter, or clothing; but to die of a third-class carriage, is a most provoking climax of human contingency. Do not let the law too much patronise the gripping and merciless selfishness of the profit-mongers of these fruitful speculations.

We cannot touch upon this subject without remembering that poor Sydney Smith, who wrote upon it so brilliantly, so bitterly, and so well, is no more. The arrow of his wit hath lost its feather—it will be winged no more. What a remarkable fatality the last few days has recorded between the great and famed. The Marquis of Westminster, the Cossus of the aristocracy; the Earl of Mornington, the brother of our famous Duke; Sir Fowell Buxton, the gentle and earnest advocate of the slave; Sydney Smith, the Whig luminary, who projected the Edinburgh Review; and Laman Blanchard, one of the favoured spirits of literature, who has left beautiful flowers to be gathered in nearly every garden of the periodical world. Here are many warnings compassed into a small span of time.

Another literary death also recently befel, but it escaped society; and we have nowhere seen it noticed by the Press. It was that of a gentleman of the name of Churchill, the "Tydus-poo-h-poo" and "Man of Genius" of "Fraser's Magazine." We know several Members of Parliament who owed much to the exercise of his great powers of writing and speaking in their behalf. He was the especial aide de camp of Major Pancoast, whom he accompanied to Hanover, when he became Secretary to the King. We fear he suffered the too frequent fate of gifted beings, and had not many friends around him when he died. Peace to his manes.

Sir James Graham has made a move in public favour upon the subject of the bill affecting the medical profession, and Wakley has met him with full and handsome conciliation. There is some chance of good legislation yet upon this important subject. We wish we could say as much for the "Letter Question," which is partly buried. Only partly, however, for Duncombe is not a man to see his offspring killed before his face without having, like the Old Turk in Don Juan, a good paternal struggle in his favour.

The list of articles on which duty is abolished—and really it is an ample one—glass, coal, hemp, and flax, tanned articles, feathers, oils, and nearly half a thousand et cetera, figure in regimental array. Also society is to be physicked more easily by a cheaper arrival at its drugs.

There has been a horrid murder at Hampstead. We are not fond of meddling with such a topic at any time, but we touch this particular tragedy for the purpose of glancing at the insufficiency of public protection in our lonely suburbs by the police force. Those dull roads, lanes, and fields that skirt the metropolis, are indeed miserably watched, for your Peeler likes to be in company himself, and seldom lavishes his affections upon hedges, ditches, and stiles. The kitchen area has for him a brighter and a deeper attraction; and he would rather keep order where order is pretty sure of being able to keep itself, than upon the solitary highways of plunder and assassination. It appears to us that under proper regulation, such a murder as has taken place at Hampstead ought to have been an impossibility!

Lumley opens his "House of Glory" next Saturday, and we look for a rare treat. Covent Garden has, we believe, closed profitless, and is again to be devoted to the League. The third Gustavus rules at Drury Lane; while at the Haymarket the industrious and amiable Peake has produced a comedy which makes the welkin of that particular theatre ring with laughter. Jerrold has an accepted comedy here; we hope its stary passages may shine more bright than cold; we dread wit that makes the blood creep.

And now, reader, *au plaisir* till the opening of another budget.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Unless we are to have four winters this year (we have already had three small but spirited editions), spring has fairly arrived, and with it the genial season of national sports—for the million. Hunting and shooting and coursing are not popular pastimes in the common sense of the expression; they are more or less exclusive—the appurtenances of the landed interest. Spring, and her maturer sisters Summer and Autumn, are the parents of the people's sports—races, regattas, cricket, and the boon catalogue of out-door diversions, which a man may enjoy without leave or licence of his fellows. It is a goodly sign of the times that these latter are in the ascendant; a fact by no means to be regretted, that the day for privileged sports is not far from sunset. From the hour that shooting was made a class-right, the seeds of its demolition were sown; it has become a nuisance, or the source of one, and of course its end is at hand. It is no longer a question between landlord and tenant, but an affair of social policy. When murder is the consequence of collisions between gamekeepers and poachers, it is not taking a liberty with logic to call the preserver, in whose covers the death is occasioned, an accessory before the fact. "Hunger," says the proverb, "will break through stone walls;" can we be surprised that it does as much for a keeper's head, when represented by a lusty young fellow who has been taking air and exercise (and nothing else) for the preceding forty-eight hours, with the odour of a roast pheasant reeking "in his mind's nose"? Talking of breaking heads naturally leads us to the present status of the chase, and there has been a lull, indeed, in the metropolitan districts—but "the dogs of war" are loose in the provinces. Two hunts—those of my Lord Gifford and Mr. Drax. The boundary question needed to an awful shedding of ink. That war has not come of it in the latter is highly creditable to the Christian spirit of those who took part in the performance. It is really astonishing where they got their forbearance, and their vocabulary of forcible phrases. The best days of the chase are numbered—that is to say, according to the estimate of the thick and thin squireship who remember with mournful reverence the despotism of the field—the absolutism of the master of hounds, and the way in which he was wont to dispose of the refractory, or any superfluous bill that he might have accumulated, before he left his good hall in the morning. Before their next anniversary the leading field sports of winter will very probably be subjected to some wholesome revisions: in their present character they are neither national nor popular.

With the month on which we enter to-day the turf season commences—the first race of the year will be run on Wednesday next, at Liverpool, after the steeple chase is disposed of. We cannot, then, better preface our general notices of it than with a slight analysis of its materials and prospects. The account of horses in training is, perhaps, twice as large as it ever yet has been. This, no doubt, is good; but not so their distribution. The public gets infinitely the worst of the prevailing fashion of sending race-horses to "the great stables," as they are called—places

where you may see a "string" brought out to exercise as formidable as the relief of the household cavalry on its way to the Horse Guards. For instance, the Dawsons, at Middleham, have eighty, or thereabouts; and if the practice goes on as it has been progressing during the last few years, it is by no means improbable that all the horses engaged in some of the great stakes may be trained in the same establishment. As it is, what with "confederacies," as partnerships in racing-studs are very properly designated, and the "pulls" in favour of the masters who patronise the crack trainers; and the "lines" picked up by the select coterie of jockies, and the like; the interest (and indeed the principle) of the turf is sadly damaged. To such perfection does this system lead at Newmarket, that the favourite at starting beats the field in eight cases out of twelve—or, perhaps more frequently, at head quarters. It must not be supposed that this is the result of trials transpiring—it is the effect of money sent into the ring. Proprietors find the lengths of their horses; before starting they must get their money on—and the crowd follows suit. The principal betting race at this moment is the Chester Cup. For that event several of the stables will be in a condition to measure every animal backed, or brought out; and what chance has the public but to follow suit? But they will, peradventure, buy in at the present quotations: then they must purchase with the chance of losing should their fancy start, the chance of his not starting should they invest, and the chance of his not being the nag of the stable even should he run. The great training-stable scheme is the most hazardous—that has ever been offered for popular opinion since racing was made a mercantile pursuit. During the current month there will be ten race meetings; the most regular being that at Warwick, where sometimes a fancy three-year old shows—as, for example, Coronation in 1841. The most attractive feature in that affair is—for the metropolis—the drive from the Rugby station to the town—through Kenilworth, and all its classic points d'appui, one of the most rural districts in England. Here—that is at Warwick, not Kenilworth—the coming events generally throw a gleam of their shadows before: and something leaks out touching the Epsom diplomacy. Should the essay, made this year for the first time, to give a racing character to the great March festival at Liverpool succeed, and gain ground, very probably the early birds will be at work there in future. If any symptoms of that sort manifest themselves on Wednesday next, we shall be there to see—and chronicle them for the behoof of that gracious public to whom we trust we are a faithful servant.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was a very good attendance this afternoon at the Corner, and business was the order of the day. It will be seen that Cataract was a great "pot" for the Chester Cup; he was backed for a large stake by the stable, and was almost, if not quite, as good a favourite as Semiseria, whose friends were passive. Several others were backed, but we have mentioned the only tangible feature. The Derby betting was rather interesting, the Cobweb colt having again receded, while Ironmaster, Anti-Repalier, and Clear the Way, had plenty of supporters, at improving prices. We give the general prices at the close:—

8 to 1 agst Mr. Irwin's lot	25 to 1 agst St. Lawrence	40 to 1 agst Ould Ireland (t)
11 to 1 Semiseria	25 to 1 Celeste	50 to 1 Foigh-a-ballagh
13 to 1 Cataract (t)	25 to 1 Winesour	50 to 1 Yheonauac Knuac
15 to 1 The Era	33 to 1 Pug (t)	66 to 1 Susan
16 to 1 Cobweb c	40 to 1 Ironmaster	66 to 1 Little Hampton
20 to 1 Zanolu	50 to 1 Sorella	100 to 1 Polish
18 to 1 Strathspey		

10 to 1 agst Alarm	25 to 1 agst Miss Whip c	33 to 1 agst Clear the Way (t)
15 to 1 Idas	30 to 1 Mentor	40 to 1 Annandale
16 to 1 Cobweb c	30 to 1 Pantasa	40 to 1 Old England
20 to 1 Kicker	33 to 1 Ironmaster (all in)	40 to 1 Minikin
20 to 1 Newsmonger	33 to 1 Anti-Repalier (t)	100 to 1 Adonis

THURSDAY.—Very few of the Chester Cup nags were in favour this afternoon; nor, although he became "first in the throne," was there any outlay on Cataract; the movement was brought about solely by "bearing up." Semiseria was at a discount; nor was the Danebury Saint in any estimation with those who are presumed to have the confidence of the stable. Of the Irish lot, Ned of the Hill, alias Yheoman ac Knuac, alone was in any demand. The Derby betting had no other effect on the prices than to bring Clear the Way more prominently into notice, and to show an inclination to back Ironmaster with all the risks; nothing, however, was done. Latest averages:—

7 to 1 agst The Irish Lot	33 to 1 agst St. Lawrence	66 to 1 agst Susan
10 to 1 Cataract	33 to 1 Yheoman ac Knuac	66 to 1 Mystery
13 to 1 Semiseria (t)	33 to 1 Pride of Kildare	66 to 1 Susan
15 to 1 The Era	40 to 1 Ould Ireland	66 to 1 Little Hampton
16 to 1 Cobweb c	40 to 1 Extensore	100 to 1 Polish
20 to 1 Winesour	60 to 1 Portrait (t)	
25 to 1 St. Lawrence		

11 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	22 to 1 agst Newsmonger	33 to 1 agst Mentor (t)
15 to 1 Idas (t)	25 to 1 Miss Whip colt	33 to 1 Clear the Way (t)
16 to 1 Cobweb colt	30 to 1 Ironmaster (all in)	40 to 1 Old England
18 to 1 Cobweb colt	33 to 1 Pantasa (t)	40 to 1 Annandale

THE WINDSOR GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES have now been definitely fixed by the stewards (Major Lawrenson, of the 17th Lancers, and Captain Martyn and Lieutenant Tollemache, of the 2d Life Guards), to come off within a short distance of Windsor, on Wednesday, the 2d of April. They will be entirely confined to one day. The entries for the first chase (which will be exclusively for horses belonging to military officers) and for which eight horses are named, are closed. The second race will be for a sweepstake of five sovereigns each, with 30 sovereigns added, and the winner to be sold for £150. The third will be a hack race of two sovereigns each, with £10 added, and the winner to be sold for £60. For the first two races the horses will run in a circle, going twice over the ground, so that the public will be enabled to have a view of the whole of the race from the stands on the starting and winning field. A line of country, with less difficult leaps, has been selected for the hack race. The entries for the two last races will close on the 31st proximo.

HUNGERFORD AND LAMBETH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—On Thursday last the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, was held in Villiers-street, Strand, Mr. W. Hawes in the chair. The report stated that the directors had resolved upon opening the Bridge to the public, on the 24th of March, being Easter Monday. The works, the report added, would not be quite ready by that day, but sufficiently so to enable the directors to afford the public the use of the Bridge, and which they propose shall be four weeks free from toll. The report next stated that by the 22nd of April, every part of the works would be finished; and when, in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 15th. of February, last year, the directors have fixed the toll to be collected, at one halfpenny for each passenger.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday a fair average quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, yet the show of samples this morning was not so extensive. For all descriptions the demand was in a very depressed state, and Monday's figures were barely supported. In foreign wheat, as well as grain in general, so little was doing that the rates were almost nominal. As the markets are generally well in stock, the barley trade was very dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Malt and oats were likewise heavy, and the turn lower. All other grain unusually dull.

ARRIVALS.—English wheat, 6040; barley, 2750; oats, 2270 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 7150 quarters. Foreign: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 570 quarters. Flour, 4380 sacks; malt, 3550 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s to 63s; brown ditto, 56s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 22s to 24s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 24s; Youkil and Cork, black, 30s to 32s; ditto, white, 21s to 23s; stick beans, new, 31s to 33s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 24s to 26s; mangle, 30s to 32s; white, 31s to 33s; boilers, 30s to 32s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to —; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 38s to 40s; white, 40s to 42s. 1st Band.—Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 19s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; heather, 24s to 26s; peas, 22s to 24s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to —; Baltic, 18s to 19s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Notwithstanding the present somewhat advanced period, buyers of all kinds of seeds continue to be very cautious in their operations, and previous rates are with difficulty supported, if we except those of the spring tuns.

The following are the present rates:—Lined English, sowing, 52s to 58s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa —s to —s. Hempseed, 55s to 58s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 8s to 14s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 6s to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s, per last of 10 quarters. Lined cakes, English, 41s to 41s 3d, per 1000; Rapeseed cakes 46s 10s to 47s, per ton. Canary, 46s to 50s, per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 2d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 35s 3d.

Sea Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 5d; barley, 33s 4d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 11d; beans, 35s 3d; peas, 35s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 5s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tallow.—Although only a moderate business is doing in this market, prices are supported. P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 39s 6d; inferior and second sorts, 38s to 39s 3d. For forward delivery the quotations range at 39s 3d to 39s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 39s to 40s 6d.

Wool.—The imports of foreign and colonial wools are on the increase, yet the demand continues active at fully previous quotations.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes being large, the demand is heavy, at prices varying from 4s to 4s 6d per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Hastings's Hartley, 16s; Tanfield Moor Butts, 15s; Haswell, 20s 3d; Killoe, 18s 9d; Adelaide, 19s 3d; Gordon, 16s 3d.

Hops (Friday).—Notwithstanding our markets continue in a very inactive state for all kinds of hops prices, arising from the holders being by no means anxious sellers, are mostly supported. The supply of hops on offer is very small. Sussex Focets, 47 10s to 48 6s; World, 47 10s to 48 4s; Mid Kent, 48 10s to 49 15s; East Kent, 48 10s to 49 10s; Choice ditto, 49 10s to 50 12s; Mid Kent bags, 47 15s to 48 15s; East Kent ditto, 48 10s to 49 12s.

Swamp (Friday).—For the time of year, the supply of heaths on sale here to-day was somewhat numerous, but of a very middling quality. For all descriptions of heath the demand was in a depressed state, and Monday's quotations were barely supported. There were offering 30 oxen and cows from Holland, and 60 Scots from Aberdeen. Sheep—which were in limited supply—commanded a steady sale, at full prices. The veal trade was inactive, but we can notice no alteration in figures. In pigs very little was passing, at late rates. Milch cows sold at from 41s to 42s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs, to sink the oil:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scotch, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime Southern ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 1st to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 2nd to 4s 10d; 3rd to 4s 10d; 4th to 4s 10d; 5th to 4s 10d; 6th to 4s 10d; 7th to 4s 10d; 8th to 4s 10d; 9th to 4s 10d; 10th to 4s 10d; 11th to 4s 10d; 12th to 4s 10d; 13th to 4s 10d; 14th to 4s 10d; 15th to 4s 10d; 16th to 4s 10d; 17th to 4s 10d; 18th to 4s 10d; 19th to 4s 10d; 20th to 4s 10d; 21st to 4s 10d; 22nd to 4s 10d; 23rd to 4s 10d; 24th to 4s 10d; 25th to 4s 10d; 26th to 4s 10d; 27th to 4s 10d; 28th to 4s 10d; 29th to 4s 10d; 30th to 4s 10d; 31st to 4s 10d; 32nd to 4s 10d; 33rd to 4s 10d; 34th to 4s 10d; 35th to 4s 10d; 36th to 4s 10d; 37th to 4s 10d; 38th to 4s 10d; 39th to 4s 10d; 40th to 4s 10d; 41st to 4s 10d; 42nd to 4s 10d; 43rd to 4s 10d; 44th to 4s 10d; 45th to 4s 10d; 46th to 4s 10d; 47th to 4s 10d; 48th to 4s 10d; 49th to 4s 10d; 50th to 4s 10d; 51st to 4s 10d; 52nd to 4s 10d; 53rd to 4s 10d; 54th to 4s 10d; 55th to 4s 10d; 56th to 4s 10d; 57th to 4s 10d; 58th to 4s 10d; 59th to 4s 10d; 60th to 4s 10d; 61st to 4s 10d; 62nd to 4s 10d; 63rd to 4s 10d; 64th to 4s 10d; 65th to 4s 10d; 66th to 4s 10d; 67th to 4s 10d; 68th to 4s 10d; 69th to 4s 10d; 70th to 4s 10d; 71st to 4s 10d; 72nd to 4s 10d; 73rd to 4s 10d; 74th to 4s 10d; 75th to 4s 10d; 76th to 4s 10d; 77th to 4s 10d; 78th to 4s 10d; 79th to 4s 10d; 80th to 4s 10d; 81st to 4s 10d; 82nd to 4s 10d; 83rd to 4s 10d; 84th to 4s 10d; 85th to 4s 10d; 86th to 4s 10d; 87th to 4s 10d; 88th to 4s 10d; 89th to 4s 10d; 90th to 4s 10d; 91st to 4s 10d; 92nd to 4s 10d; 93rd to 4s 10d; 94th to 4s 10d; 95th to 4s 10d; 96th to 4s 10d; 97th to 4s 10d; 98th to 4s 10d; 99th to 4s 10d; 100th to 4s 10d; 101st to 4s 10d; 102nd to 4s 10d; 103rd to 4s 10d; 104th to 4s 10d; 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164th to 4s 10d; 165th to 4s 10d; 166th to 4s 10d; 167th to 4s 10d; 168th to 4s 10d; 169th to 4s 10d; 170th to 4s 10d; 171st to 4s 10d; 172nd to 4s 10d; 173rd to 4s 10d; 174th to 4s 10d; 175th to 4s 10d; 176th to 4s 10d; 177th to 4s 10d; 178th to 4s 10d; 179th to 4s 10d; 180th to 4s 10d; 181st to 4s 10d; 182nd to 4s 10d; 183rd to 4s 10d; 184th to 4s 10d; 185th to 4s 10d; 186th to 4s 10d; 187th to 4s 10d; 188th to 4s 10d; 189th to 4s 10d; 190th to 4s 10d; 191st to 4s 10d; 192nd to 4s 10d; 193rd to 4s 10d; 194th to 4s 10d; 195th to 4s 10d; 196th to 4s 10d; 197th to 4s 10d; 198th to 4s 10d; 199th to 4s 10d; 200th to 4s 10d; 201st to 4s 10d; 202nd to 4s 10d; 203rd to 4s 10d; 204th to 4s 10d; 205th to 4s 10d; 206th to 4s 10d; 207th to 4s 10d; 208th to 4s 10d; 209th to 4s 10d; 210th to 4s 10d; 211st to 4s 10d; 212nd to 4s 10d; 213th to 4s 10d; 214th to 4s 10d; 215th to 4s 10d; 216th to 4s 10d; 217th to 4s 10d; 218th to 4s 10d; 219th to 4s 10d; 220th to 4s 10d; 221st to 4s 10d; 222nd to 4s 10d; 223rd to 4s 10d; 224th to 4s 10d; 225th to 4s 10d; 226th to 4s 10d; 227th to 4s 10d; 228th to 4s 10d; 229th to 4s 10d; 230th to 4s 10d; 231st to 4s 10d; 232nd to 4s 10d; 233rd to 4s 10d; 234th to 4s 10d; 235th to 4s 10d; 236th to 4s 10d; 237th to 4s 10d; 238th to 4s 10d; 239th to 4s 10d; 240th to 4s 10d; 241st to 4s 10d; 242nd to 4s 10d; 243rd to 4s 10d; 244th to 4s 10d; 245th to 4s 10d; 246th to 4s 10d; 247th to 4s 10d; 248th to 4s 10d; 249th to 4s 10d; 250th to 4s 10d; 251st to 4s 10d; 252nd to 4s 10d; 253rd to 4s 10d; 254th to 4s 10d; 255th to 4s 10d; 256th to 4s 10d; 257th to 4s 10d; 258th to 4s 10d; 259th to 4s 10d; 260th to 4s 10d; 261st to 4s 10d; 262nd to 4s 10d; 263rd to 4s 10d; 264th to 4s 10d; 265th to 4s 10d; 266th to 4s 10d; 267th to 4s 10d; 268th to 4s 10d; 269th to 4s 10d; 270th to 4s 10d; 271st to 4s 10d; 272nd to 4s 10d; 273rd to 4s 10d; 274th to 4s 10d; 275th to 4s 10d; 276th to 4s 10d; 277th to 4s 10d; 278th to 4s 10d; 279th to 4s 10d; 280th to 4s 10d; 281st to 4s 10d; 282nd to 4s 10d; 283rd to 4s 10d; 284th to 4s 10d; 285th to 4s 10d; 286th to 4s 10d; 287th to 4s 10d; 288th to 4s 10d; 289th to 4s 10d; 290th to 4s 10d; 291st to 4s 10d; 292nd to 4s 10d; 293rd to 4s 10d; 294th to 4s 10d; 295th to 4s 10d; 296th to 4s 10d; 297th to 4s 10d; 298th to 4s 10d; 299th to 4s 10d; 300th to 4s 10d; 301st to 4s 10d; 302nd to 4s 10d; 303rd to 4s 10d; 304th to 4s 10d; 305th to 4s 10d; 306th to 4s 10d; 307th to 4s 10d; 308th to 4s 10d; 309th to 4s 10d; 310th to 4s 10d; 311st to 4s 10d; 312nd to 4s 10d; 313th to 4s 10d; 314th to 4s 10d; 315th to 4s 10d; 316th to 4s 10d; 317th to 4s 10d; 318th to 4s 10d; 319th to 4s 10d; 320th to 4s 10d; 321st to 4s 10d; 322nd to 4s 10d; 323rd to 4s 10d; 324th to 4s 10d; 325th to 4s 10d; 326th to 4s 10d; 327th to 4s 10d; 328th to 4s 10d; 329th



RECEIVING OFFICE.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.  
NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a fortnightly mail to India, which has just come into operation, and the great increase of newspapers and stamped periodicals transmitted by post, have suggested the annexed illustrations of the Saturday labours at the Post-office, by far the busiest of the week, more especially in the above department.

In no branch of this admirably-regulated establishment is greater energy and activity displayed than in the Newspaper department. Here, as indeed in all the various divisions of this leviathan office, the greatest precision and accuracy are carried out even into the most minute details of the immense and important business transacted, but with much more toil and exertion. This department is on every evening a busy scene; but on Saturdays especially, the appearance of the large room, appropriated to Newspapers solely, is of the most animated description. Upwards of four hundred clerks and sorters are here busily employed, assorting the papers into their respective departments, and "sacking" them; whilst numerous auxiliaries are constantly passing to and fro supplying them with papers, thus preventing the loss of time and confusion which would be attendant upon each one serving himself. Others, again, are employed in removing the sacks, as filled, into the ante-room, or into the railway vans. On this evening, business commences at half-past four o'clock, being an hour earlier than the usual time, in order to meet the pressure of duty attendant upon the extra number of newspapers forwarded. The papers are brought up to the office from the various branch offices and receiving-houses, as well as from the offices of publication, in vans appropriated to that purpose, as well as by the mail-carts and postmen; but above this, an immense number are posted at the General Post-office itself; the boxes at which place are open free until six o'clock, after which time until half-past seven, one halfpenny is charged upon each paper received; and the amount thus paid, varies from about £50 to £100 in one night.



SORTING.

sent, have a separate room appropriated for their arrangement in sacks. These sacks are affixed by the mouth to a strong wooden frame, running around the room, as shown in our third engraving; the papers are then brought and packed as closely as may be; and, as fast as filled, are tied and sealed, and removed in the vans to their respective railways for dispatch. Each of these sacks when filled weighs from two to three cwt.; and to many of these large towns are dispatched as many as six or eight, or even more than that number, in one night.

## DEATH OF THE EARL OF MORNINGTON.

Our announcement of the continued serious illness of the Earl of Mornington will have prepared our readers for his decease. The noble earl expired on Saturday night last, at his house in Grosvenor square. The first Earl of Mornington married the eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon; and of this marriage the late Earl was the second son, the eldest being the late Marquis Wellesley; the third, the Duke of Wellington; and the fourth, Lord Cowley, now British Ambassador at Paris. The noble earl just deceased was born at Dangan Castle, in the county of Meath, on the 20th of May, 1763; and three years previous to that date the eldest son of his father first saw the light; these two brothers, therefore, attained to the same age; the younger having survived the elder during a period equal to that which constituted the difference of their ages when both were alive.

Lord Mornington has, in his day, been known by several names or titles: first he was the Hon. William Wellesley; then the old orthography and pronunciation of the name were revived, and he became Mr. Wellesley; then Mr. Wellesley Pole; next he obtained the prefix of Right Honourable; this was followed by the title of Lord Maryborough; and finally, in the month of September, 1842, he became Earl of Mornington.

The late noble earl married, 17th May, 1784, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. John Forbes, who so distinguished himself against the combined fleets of France and Spain, second son of George, third Earl of Granard, by whom, who survives the venerable earl, he had a family of one son and three daughters, namely Lady Mary Charlotte Ann, born February 5, 1786, and married to the late Sir Charles Bagot, who died on the 2nd instant; the Honourable William Viscount Wellesley; Lady Emily Harriet, born 13th March, 1792, married to Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and Lady Priscilla Anne, born 13th March, 1793, married to the Earl of Westmoreland, our ambassador at the court of Berlin.

The noble earl, previous to his elevation to the peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1821, represented Queen's County for a period of upwards of twenty years, both before and after the Union. He was clerk of the Ordnance in 1802, and in 1807, and subsequently chief Secretary for Ireland. He also filled the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland. In 1815, under the Earl of Liverpool's administration, he took office as Master of the Mint; and when the Duke of Wellington, in 1828, was First Lord of the Treasury, his lordship was Master of the Royal Buck Hounds. He again took office under Sir Robert Peel's administration, in 1834-5, when he accepted the office of Postmaster-General. Since that period, the noble lord has abstained from taking any active share in politics. He was a zealous but consistent Conservative.

The deceased earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son Wm. Pole Tynley Long Wellesley, Viscount Wellesley, born 22nd June, 1788



BAGGING FOR THE GREAT TOWNS.

"ICE TREE," MIDDLE TEMPLE.

The subject of our Engraving represents one of the most curious effects of the late frost, in the metropolis. A great portion of our readers must remember the solitary little fountain in one of the courts of the Middle Temple—a spot enshrined in the amber of Miss Landon's poetry,\* and in the humour of Mr. Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit." Upon the north side of the fountain pool stood a low tree; and, during the severe weather, the spray from the jet of water, as it fell upon the branches, became incrustated into icicles, and a kind of fairy frost-work, which had a very beautiful appearance. The phenomenon (for such it really was) attracted the notice of several persons; but, in the midst of their admiration, the tree broke down with the weight of its incrustations.

Our Engraving is from a Daguerreotype, taken for this journal: it shows the beautifully frozen tree, with the wintry background, and a portion of the Middle Temple buildings. Whilst the artist was operating for a second Daguerreotype, the tree fell, as we have described.

In the "Illuminated Magazine" for the present month, we find the following graceful lyrical address to this tree:—

*Gelidis luxuriosa comis.*

Exotic stranger, whence and what art thou?  
A spectre rais'd from Flora's winter tomb,  
In ghostly bloom!—  
Fair Beauty sits upon thy snowy brow  
As gracefully as e'er was seen  
In summer woodland green,  
Where weeping willow o'er some gentle brook  
Hath seem'd to look  
Into its mirror for the memory  
Of happy hours that long have ceas'd to be—  
(Alas!  
No glass  
Can show us what we once could see,  
And well descry,  
Through Nature's own intending eye!)  
Thou dost appear  
A love lorn Dryad come  
From northern forest drear,  
To weep a tear  
Over the wat'ry tomb

\* Miss Landon penned some very beautiful Lines to this Fountain.



"ICE TREE," MIDDLE TEMPLE.

coiffures, — have attained the most enduring favour. A still more singular and picturesque costume consists of a dress whose skirt is embroidered with five rows of border à la Grecque, defined by golden threads; the corsage also in Grecian form, and very short sleeves looped up above with golden tassels. Placed over the braided hair at the back of the head, and as if to confine the knot of hair behind, is a golden resille, encircled by a branch of small wild grape-leaves.

Great preparations are already being made, and brilliant are the prognostics of the well informed. We hear of nothing but drawing-rooms, fancy balls, children's balls, *tableaux vivants*, reviews, and concerts, at the palace of the Sovereign and the mansions of the peerage, and other millionaires. Amongst those bright visions, one that is on the eve of being accomplished is the opening of the Grand Italian Opera, which will prove too small to contain the crowd eager to behold the extraordinary assemblage of artists from all countries, covered with the laurels they have each separately reaped in capitals distinguished for their fastidious taste, and who have come to lay them at the feet of John Bull, and receive from him the applause that is alone wanting to complete their European fame. But whilst such is the aspect of things on the stage, that of the house before the proscenium will offer scarce less interest, and we speak of costumes adapted for effect. Who that has ever witnessed it can forget the effect produced by the singing of the National Anthem at the Italian Opera in London? How much is the solemn and magnificent effect of the music given forth by so many voices, heightened by the sight of the concourse of beauty set off by the costliest attire, and the *prestige* of rank and birth standing around in sympathy. The costumes, therefore, for such an occasion must be of the greatest importance, and are with ladies the pressing concern of the moment.

Dresses of blue, white, or rose-coloured satin, open and displaying beneath, under skirts of silver-coloured moire, edged with silver embroidery, over which hang embroidered scarfs; others opened over under-skirts of brocaded gold, the extremity of the opening being caught up by a rose or a diamond, and round the waist a cordellere of plain gold, gracefully twisted, and terminating in two tassels; or, dresses of gold and cherry-coloured satin, made à la Agnes Sorel, trimmed with gold chiefs, and opening over a magnificent guipure skirt dress, caught up by gold ornaments of a spiral form, will be of the highest vogue. A turban of gold net-work, forming a small calotte, fastened on each side by two golden tulips, and the point of each leaf formed by a diamond, or ruby, present an admirable accompaniment to this style of dress.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

FIGURE 1.—For full toilette. A satin petit-bord (Dress Hat) ornamented with feathers. A satin dress with train, ornamented with furbelows of the same, and with bouquets of flowers. Petticoat of guipure or antique lace, with two deep volans.

FIGURE 2.—A Ball Dress of coloured tulle, trimmed with narrow bouillons of the same, and with broad satin ribbon, with silver border and fringe. A coiffure ornamented with roses, without leaves, and a chaplet of smaller roses.

FIGURE 3.—A walking toilette. A velvet nut-brown hat, trimmed with lace. A silk dress trimmed with narrow velvet ribbons of the same colour.

FIGURE 4.—A morning toilette. A hat of pink satin, trimmed with lace. A striped silk dress.



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.



FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

Miss Cushman appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, on Friday evening last, and fully answered the expectations we had formed of her acting in this character. Her success was most complete; indeed, it is some time since we have heard such genuine and repeated bursts of applause as those which greeted her, throughout her performance. There was the same perfect absence of anything like a straining after an effect which we have before remarked in this lady's acting; and yet wherever it was required her energy had something in it that was really terrible. The part which appeared to make the greatest impression on the audience, was in the banquet scene of the third act. The effect of her earnest anxiety to talk away the suspicions excited in the breasts of the visitors by *Macbeth's* horror at the apparition of *Banquo*, was electrical. Mr. Forrest was less successful as *Macbeth*. From his previous performances we had expected better things; and we were grievously disappointed. His long pauses were wearisome and tedious to an insupportable degree; and there was a total absence of expressive passion to compensate for the wiredrawn periods of silence. It is true that he ranted at times, but it was with the half-energy of a man, who thinks such physical exertion beneath him, although he must do it to please his audience. They applauded vigorously, it is true; but they also hissed, and sometimes tittered, which was worse. The other characters were respectably played: which is all we can say for them. The choruses were given with much effect, and comprised the



SCENE FROM "MACBETH," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

Of some false'truant, fled  
From thy cold arms to wed  
A Nymph of warmer sky;—  
And thither sent to die  
To find his shallow grave  
Beneath the tiny wave  
That freezes e'en thy sigh!  
Or art thou come to say:—no more  
Shall here be trying as before—  
Fond hearts expectant shall not thrill  
To meet beneath my icy chill!

If so, vain Tree!  
I tell to thee  
Fond hearts will brave the thunder shower  
And when thou'rt gone—  
Vanished before the warming sun,  
True Love will keep th' appointed hour!

W.

PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

To form an idea of present fashions, the Paris and the London vogues must be combined in one rapid glance. Paris is at this moment in a state of widowhood, lamenting the departed spirit of pleasure. To the uninterrupted succession of brilliant *fêtes*, routs, and concerts, to the incessant whirlwind of amusement has succeeded general silence and quietude. The court ceasing its *receptions* has given an example which all have of necessity followed; brilliant reminiscences are now all that is left. The King and his sons, who forget nothing that can increase their popularity, and who are fully conscious of the high influence exerted by the pleasures of a nation over its graver interests, have this season received more than usual, and the *fêtes* of the Tuilleries have recalled, by their magnificence, the palmy days of Louis XIV. The necessity of luxury and expenditure amongst the aristocracy is well understood in France, and if the costumes of the men yet recall the days of the Directory, the ladies, with better taste and finer tact, now adopt toilettes which, by their splendid elegance, at the same time mark the distinctions of the different classes of society, and promote the welfare of the manufacturer and tradesman.

The novelties of the past season are beyond enumeration but amongst the coiffures, those à la Marie Stuart, the puffs à la Maintenon, the charming *petits bords*, surrounded with garlands of diamonds, on little hats à la Raphael, with a slender waving white feather, are those chiefly destined to survive; whilst amongst the dresses, those in the lightest Tulle, trimmed with puffs of the same material, and interspersed with roses, giving an aerial and fairy-like appearance to their youthful wearers; and for the married ladies, those embroidered in gold and silver-coloured silk in the most exquisite designs, harmonising admirably with the dazzling brilliance of the jewelled

principal members of the operatic company, including Messrs. Allen, Lettler, and Hime; Misses Condell, Emma Stanley, and Grant; and Madame Feron. Some *entr'actes*, by Mr. C. Horn, were introduced; but there was such a noise in the house, which was densely crammed, that we cannot offer an opinion upon their merits.

Miss Cushman was announced to appear, on Thursday, as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like it." Her engagement appears altogether to have been a most fortunate stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Maddox.

DRURY LANE.

Notwithstanding the entire failure of the last ballet, "*Les Danaïdes*," the business at this establishment has been above the average, even to such old performances as "*The Bohemian Girl*" and "*Der Freyschutz*," which have drawn one or two good houses. In the latter opera Miss Romer and Mr. King have obtained and merited very considerable applause; and their exertions in "*La Sonnambula*" have been similarly successful. Mr. Bunn announced his benefit for Monday evening next. The programme is attractive, commencing with the "*Elisir d'Amore*," followed by a *divertissement* conducted by Jullien and Koenig; then a concert, sustained by the principal artistes of the theatre, and, lastly, the ballet of "*Giselle*." A mistake is made in the bill, in allusion to this ballet, which should be rectified. It is stated that it will be performed "for the first time on the English stage." This is wrong: the ballet of "*Giselle*" was produced, and with very good effect, at the Princess' Theatre, where it attracted for some time, the principal character being

played by Miss Ballin. If we recollect rightly it was the season before last.

#### COVENT GARDEN.

This theatre has closed somewhat suddenly, with the announcement that it would be re-opened on the 3rd of March, with some attractive novelties. As no further notice has appeared, we feel inclined to doubt the statement. The season has been very short, and, we should expect, very unprosperous, "Antigone" being the only production that was of any service to the treasury. This is not so much to be wondered at, looking at the very slovenly and poverty-stricken style in which the legitimate plays were placed upon the stage. Nor, putting the Vandenhoffs on one side, was the company particularly strong: it is much to be regretted that there is not some authority established to prevent lessees running into wild speculations, in which example does not appear to be of the slightest benefit; and collecting together all sorts of unemployed and mediocre performers, who thereby get the stigma more indelibly fixed upon them of always joining forlorn hopes, and always failing in the enterprise. We could mention at least a dozen names of actors who are inseparably connected with struggling managements, half salaries, and sudden closures.

#### HAYMARKET.

On Monday evening "an entirely new and original comedy, in three acts," as it was called in the bills, from the veteran pen of Mr. R. B. Peake, was produced at this theatre. Properly speaking, it was a three act farce; but as the majority of successful comedies (so called) of late have come under the same category of dramatic writing, and have been applauded throughout by full and contented audiences, we do not feel disposed to grumble at the name. Mr. Squeers remarked that there was no act of Parliament against a man calling his house an island, if he pleased; so we imagine that Mr. Peake is at liberty to dub his humorous piece a comedy if he thinks proper so to do, without any serious punishment being attendant thereupon. This new comedy, then, is called "The Sheriff of the County." Everybody who has resided in the country perfectly understands the jealousies and ludicrous attempts to eclipse each other prevalent amongst the natives—going upwards from the wives of the chemist and grocer to the ladies of the rival medical men, and finally reaching the female members of the county families; for amongst the fair sex principally is the wish to outvie shown. Mrs. Hollydodge (Mrs. Glover) is of this order; and she has a "Mrs. Grundy" in the person of her neighbour, Lady Winklesworth (Mrs. W. Clifford) desirous of eclipsing the popularity of her patrician acquaintance. Mrs. Hollydodge contrives a plot with her brother, Mr. Smirker (Mr. Strickland), an attorney, to get her husband nominated sheriff of the county. Poor Mr. Hollydodge (Mr. W. Farren) is a quiet simple-minded country gentleman, seeking no pleasures beyond his garden and poultry-yard, and is terribly alarmed when he hears of the honour that has been thrust upon him; but, by the persuasions of his wife, consents to serve. And then his discomforts commence. A superb London footman, Nonpareil (Mr. Webster), fresh from the Mansion House, is brought down to drill the rustic servants into becoming deportment. Liveries come down from London—carriages are emblazoned—banners are painted—and the poor old gentleman is thrust into all sorts of fine coats, by mistake and design, until he scarcely knows what has become of his senses. In the end, however, Smirker is struck off the rolls, for tampering with some one in office during the progress of the scheme; and Mrs. Hollydodge finds all her plans defeated, to the overwhelming joy and content of her poor harmless husband. There was an under-plot, in which Forrester (Mr. H. Holl), a young soldier, strikes his superior officer for insulting his sister Ellen (Miss Julia Bennett), and is thereby sentenced to death. But everything is adjusted in the end, and he turns out to be the nephew of Mr. Hollydodge.

It will be seen in all this there is great room for fun: and the notion has been admirably worked out by Mr. Peake. The dialogue is exceedingly smart, and full of puns, quaint ideas, and allusions, which never allow the audience to go to sleep for an instant. The *equivoques*, for there are one or two in the course of the piece, are neatly managed—especially that in which Nonpareil is taken by Mrs. Hollydodge for one of the officers. In fact, comedy or farce, if the object of the author was to keep a full house amused and laughing for a little over two hours, he succeeded to the fullest extent of his intentions. We need not say more of the acting of Farren and Mrs. Glover than that it was, as usual, most excellent. Mr. Webster's Nonpareil, too, was perfect. His very bow got a round of applause—we never saw a better illustration of a footman who might be supposed to have swallowed his own gold-headed cane. Mr. Buckstone had a very amusing part, that of Pansy, an "odd man" and gardener, addicted to the study of history, scraps of which he was perpetually turning out. His anxiety to know from Crawley (Mrs. Humby) whether she considered Jane Shore a proper person to have been a governess in a well-regulated family, was very droll; and his announcements of the company, at the ball, in the second act, were delicious. The last arrival, that of "the baker with the tarts!" threw the house into a roar of laughter as the drop descended. Mr. Strickland was effective in the attorney; and Mrs. W. Clifford played Lady Winklesworth with her accustomed care. Messrs. Holl and Howe had not very prominent parts, but they played them carefully; and Miss Julia Bennett was as attractive as ever in Ellen. The piece, which has been very carefully put upon the stage, was announced for repetition every evening, amidst loud applause.

Mr. John Parry commenced an engagement of twelve nights here on Monday, and has been nightly encored in Albert Smith's buffo romance, "Fayre Rosamonde." Altogether the Haymarket is doing well.

#### THE FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Lemaître is creating a greater sensation than any member of the French company who has as yet appeared at the St. James's Theatre; and his successive performances in "La Dame de St. Tropez" attracted the most crowded audiences. The management has been attacked in one or two quarters for producing this "arsenicated" piece, on the ground that, in these days of death by poisoning, such representations make the crime fashionable. This is a good time for the literary professors of "virtuous indignation" and cynical humanity to take up, as it admits of high-pressure phrases and bitter invective; but it is founded on false reasoning. The agonies of a man dying from poison, portrayed with unmistakable and clinical minuteness, and the certainty of its discovery by tests and re-agents, when demonstrated on the stage, would tend to stop rather than increase murder by that means; letting alone the circumstance that the ignorant class amongst whom the crime is most frequent do not attend the French plays. We admit that the taste which produced "La Dame de St. Tropez" is questionable—that its details border on the revolting; but this is entirely owing to the consummate manner in which the "pathology" of the piece is brought out, not to its *morale*. As well might we forbid the performance of the last act of "Othello," for fear that all gentlemen of jealous temperaments should go home and smother their wives, after witnessing its representation, and taking a lesson in practical asphyxia.

On Monday evening M. Lemaître appeared in his celebrated character of Don Cesar de Bazan, in the piece of that name, with the story of which the greater part of our readers are acquainted, through the means of the various adaptations lately brought out at our theatres. Of our English representatives of the character Mr. James Wallack certainly stood first. Mr. Webster was somewhat too heavy, and Mr. Charles Mathews too frivolous. The performance of M. Lemaître was far superior to any of them; and, by placing it on a level with his impersonation of Robert Macaire, we give the highest praise that can be awarded to it. He never lost sight of the gentleman: in his most dissipated phases the high spirit of honour continually broke through his recklessness, even in the earlier scenes; where his apparent intoxication was portrayed in the same masterly style of acting that characterises all he undertakes. His interpretation of the rôle was in every respect a masterpiece, and was throughout continuously and warmly applauded. Mlle. Clarisse appeared in *Maritana*, and sustained her reputation as a careful actress, although of no very great pretensions.

The "Auberge des Adrets" and "Trente Ans" are, we believe, in rehearsal, for representation, before M. Lemaître's departure.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

Success still continues to attend the exertions made by the excellently-conducted management of this theatre; and the last production, under its direction, promises to eclipse the others in every way. "Richard the Third," from the original text of Shakspeare, in preference to the hashed and interpolated melodrama, adapted from two or three separate plays, by Colley Cibber, was brought out here on Thurs-

day evening, last week, and met with the most gratifying reception. The utmost pains have been taken in placing it properly upon the stage; and the same careful arrangement of the scenic effects, which we first had occasion to notice in the production of "Hamlet" at this house, has been studiously regarded. Thus, a view of the old banks of the river, in London, was admirably designed; so, also, was the battlefield, in which the two tents of the opposing powers were simultaneously presented. The costumes, properties, and general appliances were in similar good taste. Mr. Phelps' acting, as Richard, was careful and judicious, played in the same unaffected and level style, so characteristic of this gentleman's performance, which, if it never reaches a very high standard, at the same time always avoids even mediocrity. He is, in every respect, a "safe" actor; and as such, a valuable one. Mrs. Warner was most impressive, as the Queen, but we were not altogether pleased with Miss Jane Mordaunt's Lady Anne. Her appearance was sweet and graceful enough; but she lacked energy, and seemed to have an undecided conception of the part. Mr. John Webster was vigorous as Richmond, fighting, especially, with unwonted spirit; and Mr. H. Marston played Hastings very well. At the conclusion, Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner were called forward amidst a storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The tragedy was announced for repetition every night during the week.

#### ADELPHI.

Dramatists have various fancies; sometimes their taste runs on well-born scamps of the *Don Cesar de Bazan* class; at others, on British sailors and venerable old men; Mr. Maddison Morton's last *punchant* appears to have been for unclaimed babies. The interest of one of his latest farces—"Young England"—turned upon a small character of this kind, and the same rôle was made use of, to perplex the comic gentleman in the droll interlude produced at this theatre on Monday evening, "The Mother and Child are Doing Well" is a translation from a French piece of the same name, "L'Enfant et la mere se portent bien," in which, we believe, Arnal played at the Variétés. The chief part in the present farce—that of Mr. Felix Fluffy—is entrusted to Mr. Wright, who is supposed to be a London tradesman, travelling in Jamaica. He is here entrusted with a strange infant, which he conceives to be the offspring of the young lady he is engaged to; and his confusion is increased by the jargon of a negro woman, who talks about the "murder" and the "picaninny," which Wright muddles up into some disclosure about a murder in Piccadilly. At last he gets completely puzzled; and his mysterious bewilderment and floundering attempts to enlighten himself, were amongst the drollest things we ever witnessed. The other characters were well played by Miss Fortescue and Messrs. Paul Bedford, and Lambert, but Mr. Fluffy was the part of the play, which he announced for repetition in a manner which convulsed the house with laughter. The farce was completely successful; and capitally received by a very crowded audience. The "Green Bushes" still continues to attract, and is likely to remain in the bills for some time.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening of this Theatre is, *à ce qu'on dit*, unavoidably postponed to March the 8th. Disappointments like these are not pleasant; the announcements should not be made unadvisedly; for even musical hope deferred maketh the ear sick. The opera of "Ernani," by the young composer Verdi, is spoken of in the highest terms by all parties: the light and severe in taste agree in saying that it is a work of no ordinary merit. We have hastily perused the score, but shall reserve our criticism until we have an opportunity of doing it ample justice.

#### MUSIC.

##### MADAME DULCKEN'S SOIREE'S.

The third and last of these agreeable meetings took place on Wednesday last, at Madame Dulcken's residence in Harley-street. A quintour, by Schaffner, was the first of the instrumental pieces. Beethoven's quintour for piano-forte, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, was subsequently played by Messrs. Grattan Cooke, Meyer, Jarrett, and Keating. His sonata in C minor, and Mendelssohn's concerto in D for piano-forte and orchestra, constituted the remainder of the instrumental selection. Madame Dulcken's performances were, as is usually the case, the very perfection of skill.

Mlle. Schloss was the vocal star. She sang a manuscript recitative and aria (with orchestral accompaniments), composed expressly for her by Mendelssohn, and executed it, we would say, even to the composer's wish. In the second part of the concert, she gave Mozart's "All 'desio," and two songs by Schubert, which were enthusiastically received. Nothing else was so remarkably excellent as to deserve individual notice.

#### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

We are doomed to hear every season some new pretensions to song which, if they do not succeed in making us forget the older and the better, at least distract our attention, and seduce our judgment, through the means of that siren—Novelty! Are operas like waves? or is the tide of song well described in the Latin line—

"Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum!"

or shall we have wave after wave efface the beauty of something we had noticed and loved before? These are questions which may interest the poet and confound the logician. But to be serious; a great novelty is a great thing, and is as scarce a commodity in music as in literature. The truth is that in these modern days novelty is hailed as beauty—innovation as improvement—and rule breaking, in every art and science, originality and genius! We hope that we may have an opportunity of speaking more favourably of Verdi's opera, which is to be produced on next Saturday.

NAPLES.—Pacini has produced two new operas—"Leonora" and "Francesca Donata." The former succeeded, the latter failed. Parish Alvares left on the 15th inst. for Vienna. He will reach London in March. His concerts here have won him both fame and money. This eminent performer has just finished an elementary treatise on the instrument. He has also just completed a piano-forte concerto written expressly for Madame Dulcken.

A pretty opera, by Clapissin, "Les Deux Bergers," has been successfully produced at the Opera Comique, in Paris. The music is of a pastoral kind, quite in Auber's manner, but very piquant. Auber's opera for the Comique is deferred till next month. Leopold de Meyer's recent concert passed off with the greatest enthusiasm. His "Marche Marocaine" was loudly encored. On the 12th, the King of the French gave a musical *soirée*, at which all the rank and genius of Paris were present. "Le Desert" of Felicien David was performed by an orchestra under the direction of Habeneck. The English Ambassador, M. Guizot, and Victor Hugo, were among the assembly.

MISS BASSANO.—This young lady is at Venice, where she has been performing in "Il Barbiere" and "La Cenerentola," at Mailbran's Theatre. Her next engagement will be at Genoa.

Henry Phillips will start for England on the 1st of July, and remain twelve months; after which he will pay another year's visit to the United States.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is now quite settled that Sir John Franklin is to make another expedition to the Arctic circle. The Erebus and Terror are to be equipped for the purpose. The expedition is expected to sail about the first week in May. The ships being in first rate order, will not require the least repair. The only alterations necessary will be for the purpose of applying the small steam power and a screw-propeller to assist them in light winds or calms, which greatly prevail amongst the ice of Baffin's Bay. The officers will be immediately appointed. The intended route is through Barrow Straits, between Cape Walker and Banks' Land, and thence to the continent of America to the westward of Woollaston Land.

The King of Sardinia has ordered fifty thousand livres to be appropriated for erecting a monument in memory of Columbus; and his Majesty has further appointed a commission, with the Marquis Dorazza as president, to carry the project into execution. The statue is to be ready and inaugurated at Genoa on the 15th of September, 1846, on which day the meeting of the congress of Italian sayas is fixed to take place in that city.

We read in the *Augsburg Gazette*—"A Catholic priest, of the Government of Lublin, in Poland, has been hanged for exciting the peasantry to riot. No Bishop could be found to degrade him, as is necessary in all cases where an ecclesiastic is to be executed, until the Bishop of Kalish consented to do so."

A fatal event took place in the village of Rodoret, in Piedmont, last month, by which the Rev. Daniel Buffa, the clergyman of that place, and his family lost their lives. During the night an avalanche fell upon his residence, situated on an alpine steep; the clergyman, aged 29; his wife, 20; and their infant son, were discovered quite dead; a servant shared the same fate; a favourite dog alone survived. This sad catastrophe has occasioned a mournful sensation throughout the Protestant Valleys.

A fatal cattle disease had just broken out at Laeken, a few miles from Brussels. Twenty heads of cattle have already perished. The veterinary surgeons designate the disease as *typhus charbonneux*.

It appears, by a Parliamentary paper, that the sum applied to the reduction of the National Debt from Jan. 5, 1844, to Jan. 5, 1845, was £1,563,643 10s. 9d. The sum to be applied in the quarter between Jan. 7 and April 5, 1845, is £845,685 12s.

The Belgian Government has received a proposition to construct a line of railway (without the guarantee of a minimum of interest) from Liege to Namur, to be extended hereafter to France, by way of Dinant.

According to authentic intelligence from the Caucasus, the early appearance of unusually severe cold, and the great masses of snow which cover all the hills, have impeded military operations on both sides. In the month of March, when the Cuban and the Terek will become passable, the fighting will be renewed. All the reports of the great losses of the Russians during the year 1844, by the capture of the fortresses of Chumsak and Tamir. Hantsura, by the Circassians, so industriously spread through Persia and Turkey, prove to be quite unfounded. Notwithstanding the immense force with which this campaign was commenced on the part of the Russians, very few battles occurred, and only two of them can be properly called sanguinary.

A letter from Capt. Gruby, of the Wm. Ward, of Ichaboe, dated Dec. 21, states that an accident had occurred by the falling in of earth in a guano pit, whereby five men were killed. There were about fifty men upon a stage which also fell, but they escaped. Capt. G. states that the vessels then at Ichaboe would take away all the guano, and that several which had recently arrived would get none.

The King of Sweden opened the Session of the Norwegian Storting, at Christiana, on the 10th ult. His Majesty left the Palace, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Princes Gustave and Oscar, the Queen, with Prince August and Prince Eugenia, having preceded her Majesty.

The *Gazette du Midi*, of Marseilles, states that the mail running between Rome and Florence was lately stopped by banditti, and robbed of the money and the letters it was carrying. The conductor was cruelly ill-treated.

A letter from Valparaiso, dated Nov. 12, says, "The British schooner Laura Ann arrived here yesterday from Tahiti. The news she has brought from thence reaches to the 6th of October. No material alteration had taken place in the state of affairs."

It is stated that Mr. Ward intends to console himself for the loss of his university honours, by the acquisition of a far more interesting and tender title—that of a married man, which, of course, implies a voluntary resignation of his fellowship at Oxford. The lady of his choice is said to be young and beautiful, the daughter of a late head master of Westminster and prebendary of Worcester. [By marriage it is to be hoped Mr. Ward will be happy at once, whereas on the thorny path of academical study, he could only obtain happiness by degrees.]

According to a letter from Frankfort of the 22nd of February, every day brings fresh intelligence of the change, for better or worse, in the health of the Empress of Russia. On the other hand, the special complaint (jaundice) under which the Emperor was said to labour, is a mere invention. It is, nevertheless, apparent that he has been much weakened in bodily health since the death of his daughter and niece, and that his mind even has received a manifest shock. More frequently than ever he is seen walking alone in the streets, buried in thought. So far, however, as the duties of government are concerned, he still shows himself to be the same clear-sighted and headstrong Czar.

The funeral of the late Dr. Heberden, who died at his residence in Cumberland-street last week, and who was one of the physicians, in conjunction with Drs. Willis and Halford, to his Majesty George the Third, took place on Tuesday at Windsor, the body being deposited in the family vault in the church of St. John.

A Constantinople letter of the 5th states that the Turkish Divan, obliged to cede to Sir Stratford Canning in the affair of Tripoli, have taken their revenge in the settlement of those provinces of the Lebanon which contain Druses and Maronites mixed. Sir Stratford Canning recommended a single authority; the French Ambassador preferred two, one Druse one Maronite, and the Divan adopted the recommendation of France.

It will be seen by the following accounts from various parts of the Continent that the severity of the frost has been frightful. At Augsburg, last week, the 96 fountains that supply the town with water were completely frozen up. The cold was at 22 degrees below the freezing point of Reaumur—17½ below zero of Fahrenheit. A Copenhagen letter of the 12th ult. states that the winter in Denmark has been more severe than in any preceding year since 1829. The *Journal du Harre* states, that on Thursday week the Seine, below Quillebeuf, was so covered with blocks of ice, that it was with the greatest difficulty that the tug-steamers could make their way through them up to the quay of that town; but get beyond it was impossible, the ice from thence up to Villequier being so closely packed that scarcely any interstices were to be seen.

Buenos Ayres letters of the 14th Dec. say:—"There is news from Montevideo up to the 11th inst., and it is reported that Riveira in person had defeated the first division of Oribe's cavalry, under the immediate command of Urquiza, which, most probably, will cause an early movement of the Corrientes army."

The *Medical Times* reports the case of a strong hostler who had never been bitten by a dog, having been attacked with hydrophobia, in consequence of a bite from a healthy horse on the arm. The symptoms were exactly those of hydrophobia, and the patient died in nine hours after the attack.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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the "cuisine" department is not surpassed by any other sauce. It also greatly assists diges-  
tion.—Prepared only and sold wholesale by G. B. GREGORY, Cook and Confectioner, Everet-  
street, London; and may be had of all the principal Oilmen, Grocers, &c., in town and  
country. HARRIS'S LIFE PILLS before leaving France, Metallic Capsule, which effectually  
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pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d. Agent of Liverpool, Mr. J. T. PEARCE, 5s., Wilton-street, Soho;  
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Bilious complaints, and having been fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave in justice to you  
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slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that  
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throughout the Kingdom.  
Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words  
"HARRIS'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, engraved on the  
Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the signature of the Proprietors,  
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**BULL and WILSON** are now fully prepared to submit their  
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Notice.—Warehouse Entrance is No. 52, St. Martin's-lane.

**NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—Office for Patents of Inventions**  
and Registrations of Designs, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Printed Instructions Gratis,  
and every information upon the subject of Protection for Inventions, either by Letters Patent  
or the Statute Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Alexander  
Pringle, at the office, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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superior draught, 28s. and 36s.; Sherries, pale and brown, 36s. and 42s.; Brucellas, 22s.; Sherry  
an excellent dinner wine, 24s. and 30s.; Madeira, 24s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. 6d. per dozen; ham-  
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**STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, of 224, Regent-street, has**  
returned to Town for the Season.—A Prospectus, containing Testimonials from the  
"Times," "Literary Gazette," "Medical Chirurgical Review," &c., as well as from Sir Peter  
Laurie, respecting the cure of Mr. George Pearson, who witnessed the treasurable attempt on  
the Queen's life by Francis, sent, on application as above, to any part of the Kingdom.

**LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.—Mrs.**  
HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of  
teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the  
modest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most finished  
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Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Terms may be had on application as above. The Rooms  
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**SIR ROBERT PEEL** has not made any alteration in the duty  
on Tea, and as the Income-tax will be continued, it behoves the economist, when pur-  
chasing goods of daily consumption, to look to quality as well as price. We hold the doc-  
trine that "nothing is cheap that is not good." The Black Tea at Four and Sixpence per  
pound is both cheap and good, as are all articles sold by DAKIN and COMPANY, Tea-mer-  
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**CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE.—JOSEPH WHITE**  
(from Messrs. GARRAN'S, St. Paul's Church-yard) begs most respectfully to inform  
the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has recently opened a Premises at No. 210, Regent-  
street, with an entirely new and splendid Stock of China, Glass, and Earthenware, which he is  
offering for Sale upon the best terms, for Cash only. Chandeliers, Lustres, Candelabra, and  
Table and Hanging Lamps, and every variety of Ornamental China. No. 210, Regent-street,  
opposite Conduit-street.

**BERDOE'S VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCKS** (in  
lieu of the unhealthy "Macintosh," vulgar Tweeds, &c.) are light, portable, durable  
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Great Coat. In appearance they are thoroughly respectable, equally free from singularity or vul-  
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extensive and most successful use for more than six years. A large Stock in new and greatly  
improved materials now ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Made only by  
W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

**PALMER'S CANDLES.—PALMER and Co.** caution the  
Public against spurious Metallic Wick Candles, which are frequently sold for theirs;  
they have had candles returned to them, and, on inspection, have proved to be an  
imitation of every Metallic Wick Candle made by Palmer and Co. The word "Palmer"  
stamped on the top of it, round the wick, and also the name on the label.—Sutton-street,  
Clerkenwell.—DECIMAL PALM CANDLES, giving the light of three tallow candles,  
and requiring no snuffing, are reduced to 6d. per lb.; Palm Moulds, six to the lb., for the Lamps  
7d. per lb. Sold by all Oilmen, &c.

**TO CLERGYMEN AND COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—The**  
ORTHOCHRONOGRAPH; an instrument patented by WEBSTER and SON, Chrono-  
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Dr. Robinson at the late meeting of the British Association. By this instrument true time  
may be obtained at any part of the world, for the correction of clocks, watches, and chrono-  
meters, by the most inexperienced person, to a correctness not hitherto attained, but by  
accustomed to the use of astronomical instruments. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease  
with which the results are obtained, will enable persons to keep their clocks and watches to  
true time. An explanatory paper forwarded free on the receipt of two stamps.  
WEBSTER and SON, 74, Cornhill, London.

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TURE FRAMES.—CHARLES M'LEAN, 75, Fleet-street, respectfully informs the  
trade, artists, upholsterers, and the public, that they can be supplied with LOOKING GLASSES  
and PICTURE FRAMES, of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto offered.—  
May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the Kingdom, large Sheets of  
drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of 100 different sized picture frames, and  
120 looking glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufacture.  
The trade supplied with frames in the compass. Fancy wood frames and mouldings, and room  
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**COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARGENT or SILVER**  
SOLUTION, re-silvers worn out Plated Articles, by instantly depositing a Coating of  
Pure Silver on the surface. It has been highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry  
to the Royal Polytechnic Institution. Sold wholesale by BARCLAY and SONS, 55, Farringdon-  
street, London; and JOSEPH RODGERS and  
Sons, 6, North-st., Sheffield; and to the trade by  
Messrs. GILLO and SONS, 10, Abchurch-lane, London.  
In one 3s. each, of all the principal Chemists,  
Silversmiths, and Furnishing Ironmongers.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The Genuine** are all signed on the wrapper, by the inventors,  
Messrs. Cogan and Gillo.

**VAUXHALL COMPOSITE**



THOM, THE WEAVER-POET

## DINNER TO THOM, THE INVERURY POET.

On Wednesday a dinner was given, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, as a reception to William Thom, the hand-loom weaver, of Inverury. The chair was ably filled by Mr. W. J. Fox, on whose right hand was seated Mr. Thom. The guests were about seventy in number, including many ardent admirers of the weaver-poet.

The experiences of Mr. Thom's career were modestly narrated in a volume of "Rhymes and Recollections," published a short time since. This appears not to be the weaver poet's first visit to the metropolis; for, on a former occasion, work was ceasing, and food with it, and he had resolved to apply to the Aberdeen House of Refuge, when he, "on a cold, cold winter day," received a letter from the office of the *Aberdeen Herald*, enclosing five pounds, the gift of Mr. Gordon, of Knockespoek, whose interest had been awakened by one of Thom's poems. He wrote a letter of thanks to Mr. Gordon, who made further inquiries respecting the weaver-poet, which were answered by him in a letter marked by spirit, good sense, and sincerity. The following was the result:

Ten days after sending the above letter (says Mr. Thom), I and my daughter were dashing it in a gilded carriage through the streets of London. Here was a change sufficient to turn the head of a bewildered weaver. Under the protection of my patron, Mr. Gordon, I remained there, and in other parts of England, upwards of four months, and paid great attention to all I saw and heard. I was introduced to

many of the master-minds of yon great city. In the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, I conversed with the lamented Allan Cunningham. I have listened to the eloquence, and heard the nonsense of those who gave laws to the people. I saw Majesty and Misery, and many of the paths between. There is not a purchasable pleasure but was put within my power; and many are the delights of happy England, and kind the hearts therein; yet I longed for Scotland, and am again upon my heather and at my loom. Alas! for the loom though! Hitherto it has been to me the ship on which I voyaged o'er Life—Happiness and Hardship alternate steersmen—the Lyre and a light heart my fellow-passengers. Now, amid the giant waves of monopoly, the solitary loom is fast sinking. Thus must the Lyre, like a hen-coop, be thrown on the wrecking waters, to float its owner ashore.

William Thom is, we believe, still a weaver, looking to his loom for support, and making of poetry only a cheering friend and companion; it has proved to him, however, something more, for it has gained him the notice and good-will of many, who are both able and willing to serve him substantially. Will Scotland cherish the poet? Let us hope it. She cannot but remember the death bed of Burns, the peasant of Ayrshire; may that recollection lead her, while she has yet the opportunity, to lighten the labours, and brighten the hearth of the weaver of Inverury!

We have given his portrait; it is taken from the life, and is an excellent likeness.

## CHESS.

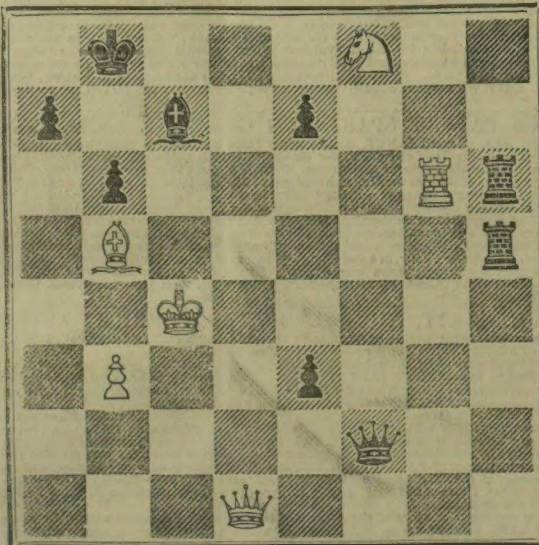
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"H. P.," Newcastle; "F. N. M.," "T. C.," "W.,"—The solution of Problem 61 is right.  
 "S. R. C.,"—Thanks for the Problem. The solution is correct.  
 "An Amateur," Wisbeach.—The problem shall be examined.  
 "J. O. W.'s" little Problem is too simple for publication. His solution of 61 is the true one.  
 "L. W.," Pershore.—Make no scruple of applying for information when any difficulty occurs.  
 "F. G. S.,"—The Chess Player's Chronicle contains every game played between La Bourdonnais and M'Donnell. Hastings, of Carey-street. The famous Indian Problem is not, that we are aware, the invention of Ghulam Kassim.  
 "H. D.," Kingston.—We doubt whether a wood-cut of the once celebrated Automaton Chess Player would possess any attraction for the public at the present day—but we are not the less obliged by the suggestion.—Yes! There is a book of Problems by Mr. Brown, of Leeds, lately published.—The Oriental gems, which were translated by Lewis, many years ago, can hardly be obtained at any price.  
 "Mona," Isle of Man.—The class of problems in request with "Mona," would be caviare to the general taste, and therefore ill-adapted to a publication of this kind.  
 "R. D. M.," Winchester.—Quite in earnest! Why, the very first authority we cited—Henry Stephens, himself—was "a Frenchman!" as "R. D. M.," a scholar, should recollect. We really have not leisure for the curious investigation suggested by our correspondent's comments, at this moment. Will he favour us with the tracing from Wilkinson's work, to which he alludes? He may rely upon its preservation.  
 "Pen-howell,"—In the Pion Coiffé game, it is the King's Kt's Pawn which is capped, and the mate must be effected with that Pawn only.—We never saw a game at these odds in print.  
 "G. C. S.," Kensington.—Your solution is perfectly correct.  
 "E. A. G.,"—We will consider the suggestions.  
 "W. W. M.,"—The problem alluded to shall be again examined.  
 "Miranda,"—We will refer to the Problem No. 53, and report on your emanation next week.  
 "T. R.," Horncastle.—Right.  
 "Novice," Lancashire.—You may claim a Queen for every Pawn you can advance to the 8th sq., and have as many as you get on the board at the same time.  
 "Novice," Fowey.—Correct.

"J. T. P."—See advertisement of "The Chess Player's Chronicle" in the present No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## PROBLEM, No. 62.

By Anderssen, of Breslau.

White to play and mate in five moves.



WHITE.

## GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MR. B \* \* \* \* E AND CAPTAIN KENNEDY.

BLACK. (MR. B.)	WHITE. (CAPT. K.)	BLACK. (MR. B.)	WHITE. (CAPT. K.)
1. K P two	K P two	21. Q to Q B fourth	K B to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	22. K. B takes P	Q to K 3rd
3. KB to QB 4th	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q to K second	K B P two
4. Q B Pone	K Kt to B 3rd	24. P takes P en Q takes P	passant
5. Q P two	K P takes Q P	25. Q to K R 5th	K Kt Pone
6. K P one	Q P two	26. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. KB to Q Kt 3d	K Kt to K 5th	27. Q B to K R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
8. Castles	Q B to K Kt 5th	28. K B P one	Q R to Q 7th
9. Q B to KB 4th	Castles	29. Q R to Q sq	R takes R *
10. Q to Q 3d	P on Q 5th takes P	30. R takes R	Q B P one
11. P takes P	Q B takes K Kt	31. R to Q 6th †	Kt takes K B P
12. K Kt P takes B K Kt to K Kt 4th		32. R to K B 6th	Q takes Q R P
13. Q B to K Kt 3d	K Kt to K 3rd	33. R takes K Kt P takes R ‡	(check)
14. K. to K R sq	Q to K Kt 4th	34. Q takes P (ck) Kt to K Kt 2d	
15. KB to QB 2nd	Q to K R 4th	35. Q to K R 7th K to K B 2d	(check)
16. P to K B 4th	Q R to Q square	36. Q to K Kt 6th K to K Kt square	(check)
17. P to K B 5th	K Kt to K Kt 4th		
18. K B P two	K Kt to K 5th		
19. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q takes P at K B	fifth		
20. Kt takes K Kt P takes Kt			

And the game was declared drawn.

\* It would have been bad play to take the K B P with the Kt, because Black could then have taken the Kt with his Rook, and gained a piece.

† R to Q's 7th must have won the Kt, at least.

‡ The position here is curious. If White, instead of taking the Rook, had quietly moved his King into the corner, we cannot see how Black would have saved the game.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 61.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B's 6th ch	K to his sq
2. Q to K B's 8th ch	Q takes Q *
3. Kt takes B mate	

\* K takes Kt

3. Kt to Q Kt 8th mate

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

DEATH OF THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—This facetious divine, whose serious illness we before announced, died last Saturday night at eleven o'clock at his house in Green-street, Mayfair. Dr. Holland and Mr. Hibberts (sons-in-law of the deceased) were both in attendance on their lamented relative at the time of his death. Mr. Smith had attained his 74th year. By his death a canonry in St. Paul's cathedral becomes vacant. He was brought up at Winchester, which he left for a scholarship at New College, Oxford, in 1789, succeeding to a vacancy made by the marriage of the late Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, then Mr. Bragge. The late prebendary of St. Paul's was the son of Robert Smith, Esq., of Woodford Court, Essex. He entered the university at the age of seventeen, and proceeded to his degrees at Oxford, B.A., October 10, 1792; M.A., October 10, 1796, leaving his fellowship at New College on his marriage in 1800, with Miss Pybus, a daughter of Mr. Pybus, the banker. Mr. Smith had previously lived in Edinburgh, at the same time as Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffery, the late Sir James Mackintosh, and others. In conjunction with the above eminent men, he commenced the Edinburgh Review, which was under his editorship for a short period, and to which he contributed during the most part of his life. During the early period of his life Mr. Smith was not in very affluent circumstances, and for all the advancement he obtained was indebted, in a great measure, to his own industry. Most people will recollect his own joke of his residing in Edinburgh, and "cultivating literature on a little oatmeal." The Edinburgh Review had no contributor to its pages more witty than Mr. Smith. Indeed, with Lord Jeffery, he was its principal support for a very long period, and as a critic he will be favourably remembered. It is impossible to regard Mr. Smith's death but as a loss to the light critical literature of the age. His wit was inexhaustible, which, combined with a keen perception of the ludicrous, rendered him a formidable foe. Mr. Smith's literary labours were principally bestowed upon the Edinburgh Review; his only published work of any note being "Peter Plimney's Letters," which were written with great care, and produced considerable impression on the public at the time they appeared.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.—We regret to state that very unfavourable accounts have been received from Ely Palace as to the health of the right rev. prelate; the favourable symptoms which had manifested themselves having entirely disappeared within the last few days.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. GILES.—The new church in St. Giles, Endell-street, is on the point of completion, and will be consecrated at Easter. Its title is Christ Church, St. Giles, and it is remarkable as being the first sacred edifice dedicated to the Protestant religion erected in London in which the entire accommodation is free to the public. The building is designed in the early English style of architecture. The tower is a conspicuous object both from Long-acre and Holborn, and the whole structure is built of Bath stone and Kentish rag. The west front, which will be the most conspicuous part of the church, has a deeply recessed and ornamented doorway, over which is a very lofty window, composed of five distinct lights, the arches being enriched with the dog-tooth mouldings. The cost of the edifice does not exceed £4500, although 1000 free sittings are provided.

OXFORD, Feb. 22.—At an election held yesterday, at University College T. V. French and G. H. Curteis were chosen scholars on the Bennet foundation. George E. Ranken, from Eton, was chosen to the open scholarship, and J. A. Cree was chosen scholar on the Yorkshire foundation.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 22.—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—Arthur Scratchley, B.A., has just been elected a Fellow of this Society.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the University College of London was held on Wednesday, in the theatre of the institution, Gower-street, the Earl of Auckland, Vice-President, in the chair. The report of the council stated that during the last session the number of pupils who attended the classes of the college and junior school was 834. The students in the faculties of arts and law numbered 183, and in medicine 312. The pupils in the junior school amounted to 339; 233 being the largest number of boys in the school in any single term. The number of new students up to the present time was 92. In the faculty of arts the number was the same as last year, the entries being 64. An increase in the amount of fees of £2106 showed that the entries for general education had been more numerous. At the examination of the University of London in arts, law, and medicine, the students of the college had sustained its high reputation, and had received their usual large share of distinction and rewards. During the year their receipts were £21,498, and the expenditure, including an investment of £5500 Consols, and £500 Exchequer Bills, was £20,522. The report was adopted. Lord Brougham was appointed president of the University, and various other officers were elected.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—On Tuesday, the 4th of February, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by his Grace the Lord Primate and Vice-Chancellor of the University on the Rev. John David Hare, LL.B., Lecturer and Curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London.

CURIOUS SUICIDE OF A PENSIONER IN THE CHARTERHOUSE.—On Tuesday a long investigation took place in the Pensioners' Hall, in the Charterhouse, before Mr. Mills, on view of the body of John David Jones, aged 72, one of the pensioners of the institution, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. James Bell deposed that he was one of the carpenters connected with the establishment. About eleven o'clock on the forenoon of Saturday last, he was called by Mr. Angell to enter the deceased's room by the window. This he effected by means of a ladder, and discovered the old man lying on the floor, with his head and chest inside a coal bin; he was dead from the effects of an extensive wound across the throat, inflicted by a razor. William Ward, one of the servants, stated that he saw deceased in his room about nine o'clock on the morning in question, when he complained of illness. Witness at the time did not observe anything peculiar in his manner. The deceased was of very eccentric habits; he had not been put under restraint. Mr. Miles, the surgeon, said the deceased had long suffered from an hypochondriacal affection, and constantly imagined himself indisposed. He laboured under delusions, and at one time accused witness of attempting to poison him.—Coroner: In this wealthy establishment, I should have imagined that persons might be employed to overlook the actions of those so situated.—Mr. Miles: The Act of Parliament does not allow of such; it would be turning the establishment into a lunatic asylum, and we should subject ourselves to an action at law. Only two cases of morbid derangement have happened in the institution for the last four years and three-quarters. One of the patients is now an inmate of Bethlem, after having been examined before the commissioners of lunacy. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

DEATH OF A SCHOOLBOY BY FIRE.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Harris, aged 11, belonging to Ward School, of Queenhithe. It appeared that, at dinner time on Thursday, deceased was punished by being "kept back," and confined to the school-room. He soon after began to toast some bread at the fire, and getting too near it, his pinafore became ignited, and then the remainder of his dress. His screams brought Mr. Robins, the master, to his assistance, who extinguished the flames, but not before deceased was dreadfully burned over the chest, arms, and face. He was speedily conveyed to the hospital, in which he died on Monday last. Verdict—"Accidental death."

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